THE Hongkong Weekly Press AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. XLIX.] HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 22ND APRIL, 1899. No. 16.

CONTENTS.

Epitome of the Week, &c. 321
Leading Articles:—
The China Blue Book and the Kowloon Extension 322
The Taking Over of the New Territory and the Native Opposition 322
Chinese Treachery 323
The Kowloon Rebellion 323
Sir Henry Blake's Visit to Canton 323
Road and Water Communication in the New Territory 324
The United States and the Philippines 324
The Ferment in the Hinterland 324
Hongkong Legislative Council 327
Supreme Court 330
The Islands of the New Territory 331
Garden Fete and Fancy Fair 331
Major Bower and the First Chinese Regiment 331
The Loss of the *Clwyd* 331
Abandonment of the German barque *Atlantic* 332
The Hat-Knocking Incident at Macao 332
Special Meeting of the Sanitary Board 332
Dr. Doberck and the Manila Observatory 332
The Royal Hongkong Golf Club 333
Volunteer Annual Carbine Meeting 333
Correspondence 333
The Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited 334
Raub 335
Bank of China and Japan, Limited 335
The Illness of the British Minister 335
The Japanese in Fuhkien 336
Presentation to Mr. E. F. Alford 336
French and British Interests at Foochow 336
Hongkong and Port News 336
Commercial 337
Shipping 339

MARRIAGES.

At the Cathedral, Shanghai, on Saturday, 8th April, 1899, by Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., PERRIN WILLIAM IRVINE, of Montana, U.S.A., to FLORENCE EVELYN, the eldest daughter of the late J. M. ROGERSON, of Shanghai, formerly of Bury, Lancashire, England.

On the 12th April, at the Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A., by Special License, LILY, daughter of James BUSH, of Nottingham, to CECIL SIMPSON, of H.B.M. Office of Works, London and Shanghai. No cards. Shanghai papers please copy

On Wednesday, the 12th April, 1899, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, and afterwards at the Cathedral, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., WALTER JAMES CLENNELL, H.B.M. Consular Service, China, to EDITH SARAH, eldest daughter of John SHARPLES, Soochow, China, formerly of Birkenhead, England.

On the 12th April, 1899, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., CATHERINE JANE, elder daughter of D. S. BLACK, to GEORGE, second son of the late S. BAKER, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

At Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 13th April, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., MARY CLARK, second daughter of the late J. C. SCOTT, to GEORGE BROWN, second son of James L. LENNOX, both of Greenock.

DEATHS.

At Hakodate, on the 7th April, CHARLOTTE, relict of the late Rev. GIDEON DRAPER, D.D., in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

At Kobe, on the 9th April, from pneumonia, ANNIE, the widow of the late MAURICE FITZGERALD, aged 53 years.

At Peking, on the 13th April, R. A. ANDERSON, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

At Macao, on the 14th April, 1899, MARY AGNES, the beloved wife of JOHN CHALMERS HENDRY, Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, aged 30 years. Australian papers please copy.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 17th March arrived, per T. K. K. steamer *Hongkong Maru*, on the 18th April (32 days); and the Canadian mail of the 29th March arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India*, on the 18th April (20 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK

Mr. E. B. Drew, Commissioner of Customs, has been appointed to Tientsin, and Mr. H. B. Morse, Commissioner, to Hankow.

A Yunnan telegram of the 10th April to the *N. C. Daily News* states that Mr. A. R. Colquhoun has crossed Yunnan and proceeded to Tongtaing in Burma.

Peking telegrams to the Japanese papers state that Germany has demanded that the collection of likin duties in Shantung be placed under the control of Germans.

According to a telegram in the Japanese papers, the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between America and Spain were exchanged at Washington on the 11th April.

The French paddle gunboat *Bengali* has just returned to Macao from a trip up the West River to Wuchow. She now lies moored across the narrow entrance to the Macao Inner Harbour, causing some inconvenience to navigation.

The *Peking and Tientsin Times* of 8th April says:—The German guard arrived at Tientsin from Peking on the 5th, and left yesterday. The Italian, French, and Russian guards are still in the Capital. The latter has been largely augmented since it went up, Cossacks arriving in twos and threes continually.

Amongst the death notices in this issue appears the name of a very old China hand, Mr. Edward Ford Duncanson, of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co., London, who was formerly the resident partner of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co. at Shanghai. Mr. Duncanson left Shanghai to join the London firm in 1868.

Replying to an article that recently appeared in our columns on the Shanghai postal question, the *N. C. Daily News* professes to be quite unable to see why Hongkong should object to paying for the carriage of Shanghai letters, and asks:—"If the four-cent rate is not a paying rate why did Hongkong adopt it?" The answer is simple. Hongkong adopted the four-cent rate because it could not help itself; it acted under orders from Downing Street. It is bad enough to be compelled to make a loss on our own postal service; to be compelled to carry the correspondence of other places at a loss would be intolerable. Incidentally our contemporary also refers to the question of Imperial burdens and makes a parade of virtue because Shanghai pays the whole cost of its Volunteer Corps, a statement that is not in accordance with fact, because Shanghai gets a free grant of ammunition from Hongkong, towards the cost of which the Hongkong ratepayers have to contribute, and it also gets its inspecting officers from Hongkong without any charge being made for their services. We might also remind our contemporary that Hongkong, in addition to paying a military contribution to the Imperial Government, also has to bear the cost of its own Volunteer Corps.

Baron von Heyking is to be succeeded as German Minister at Peking by Freiherr von Ketteler, who was many years Secretary of Legation at Peking, under Mr. von Brandt, and left China some ten years ago. He has since been Secretary of Legation at Washington and Minister to Mexico. Freiherr von Kettler was at one time stationed at Canton in the Consular service.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 15th April says:—Sir Claude MacDonald is detained at Hankow by illness. He and the British Consul, Mr. Warren, are suffering severely from varnish poisoning, complicated in the case of the Minister with weakness of the heart; but Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald are still hoping to get away in time to catch the *Prinz Heinrich*, but the proposed meeting of the Minister and Consul-General Bremer at Hankow has had to be abandoned.

The taking over of the New Territory, which was intended to have been made the occasion of a brilliant function and for which a general holiday was declared, has proved a very unpleasant business. Monday, 17th April, was the date fixed for the ceremony, but on the previous Friday, on Captain Superintendent May and a party of police going over to Taipoho, where the ceremony of hoisting the flag was to take place, they found that the matsheds in course of erection for police barracks had been burned down, and that a Chinese armed force, estimated to be a thousand strong, was occupying one of the elevations in the neighbourhood. Mr. May returned to Hongkong and the next day, Saturday, went over again, taking tents to form a camp, Captain Berger with a hundred men of the Hongkong Regiment at the same time marching over the hills. On their arrival the police were fired upon and the fire was returned, the engagement being still in progress when the men of the Hongkong Regiment arrived, and the latter at once joined in it. Some shells from the t.p.d. *Fame* were also thrown into the rebel position, and when the Hongkong Regiment men made a charge the rebels retired. It was found they had thrown up a complete series of shelter trenches and a small battery commanding the site of the flagstaff on which Lady Blake was to have hoisted the flag on Monday. On the situation being reported to the Governor, His Excellency ordered the flag to be hoisted at once, which was done on Sunday by the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Colonial Secretary. Since then the military have been and still are engaged in hunting the rebels out. A number of the latter have been killed, some have been taken prisoners, and five guns have been captured. The casualties on our side have been insignificant, the most serious being a wound sustained by Major Brown, A.M.S., in the wrist, from a spent bullet. Many of the rebels wear a uniform said to be that of the Chinese militia, and it is certain that such a force could not have been collected together without the cognisance of the native authorities. Public feeling in Hongkong runs high against the Viceroy of Canton, and disgust is also expressed with the mismanagement of the Colonial authorities, inasmuch as the latter, though they had ample warning that opposition was being prepared, deferred the occupation unnecessarily and so allowed the opposition every opportunity to mature.

THE CHINA BLUE BOOK AND THE KOWLOON EXTENSION.

(*Daily Press*, 15th April.)

The last mail brought out the blue book "China, No. 1, 1899," which contains correspondence dating from 29th March, 1898, to the 3rd February, 1899. The most interesting portion of the documents to Hongkong readers are those referring to the Kowloon Extension, but unfortunately the series is incomplete, a footnote to a despatch from Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD of the 4th July reading:—"The demarcation "of the extension of Hongkong territory "not having been completed and the order "in Council applicable to it not having "been promulgated, no further papers "on the subject can be published at "present." Subsequent to that date there are letters from the China Association and suggestions by the Viceroy of Canton—which latter, forwarded through the Tsungli Yamen, Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD declined to consider—but the regular departmental despatches come to an end with Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD'S of the 4th July, in which he enclosed Sir ROBERT HART'S suggestions with reference to the protection of the Chinese revenue. We are consequently left unenlightened as to the recommendations of the local Government on this knotty and much-debated subject, except for the clue afforded by Mr. CHAMBERLIN'S despatch published in last Saturday's *Gazette*, in which, addressing the Governor, the Secretary of State says:—"No time should "be lost in giving attention to the third "question, that of the prevention of smug-"gling into China and the collection of the "Chinese Customs duties on opium. You "will see that Her Majesty's Government "have come to the conclusion, which—if I "understand right—is your own conclusion "also, that the only satisfactory solution of "this question will be the establishment of "some system whereby the Chinese Customs "duties on opium imported into China from "Hongkong, including the newly-added "territory, shall be actually collected by "the Government of Hongkong." As the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association have given their assent to the principle of bonded warehouses for opium, they will probably not object to the Government actually collecting the revenue payable to China on shipments of the drug imported from Hongkong.

Another point on which the colony has been anxiously waiting for enlightenment is that relating to the continuance of Chinese jurisdiction in Kowloon city. How and why was this objectionable provision inserted in the concession? On the 26th April Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD telegraphed to the Marquess of SALISBURY:—"The "negotiations would be much assisted if "we grant the continuation of Chinese "jurisdiction in the city of Kowloon. "Neither in Kinchow nor in Kiaochau "is Chinese jurisdiction to cease. In the "case of the former a special arrange-"ment to this effect has been made, al-"though Kinchow is within the territory "of the Liaotung Peninsula which has been "leased to Russia. Kiaochau also is within "the sphere of German influence, but is not "included in the territory in Shantung "which has been leased to Germany." Mr. BALFOUR replied that the town was necessary, but Sir CLAUDE again represented that "the cession of the city of Kowloon is "the principal difficulty," and Mr. BALFOUR replied:—"Chinese administration, "so far as it may not be inconsistent "with the military requirements for the "proper defence of Hongkong, to con-"tinue." The above mesasges were exchanged by telegram. In a written despatch of the 27th May the Minister records the course of the negotiations in detail, and, after adverting to the Chinese insistence on retaining jurisdiction over Kowloon city—an insistence which appears to have rested mainly on sentimental considerations—he says:—"I do not, as I have already said, "expect the Chinese jurisdiction in the city "to be of long continuance, but I should "be sorry, for the sake of general British "interests in China, if, after the Chinese "have met our wishes in so friendly a "spirit, we were at once to set to work to "obtain a further concession." We hope, however, that the continuance of Chinese jurisdiction may be even shorter than Sir CLAUDE anticipated, and that means may be found of bringing it to an end without in any way prejudicing general British interests in China. The collection of the opium revenue for China by the Hongkong Government ought to conduce to that end, and to that, under the circumstances, Hongkong can hardly object, being already pledged to do what it can to prevent smuggling into China. "Previous to the "inclusion of Mirs Bay in the lease," writes Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, "I was authorised "by the Colonial Office, through your "Lordship, to promise an energetic enforce-"ment of existing arrangements, and with "that inclusion the necessity for the assis-"tance of the Colonial authorities in pre-"venting smuggling becomes much greater. "Protection of the revenue of China is not "primarily the duty of the Colonial Gov-"ernment, but that duty is morally imposed "on them by the circumstances under which "they obtain an increase of territory, for "our demand was based on, and justified "soley by, the necessity of providing for the "better protection of Hongkong. I do not "mean to suggest that the Hongkong Gov-"ernment would be slow to do whatever "can be rightly expected from them, but I "think that by pledging themselves before "the extension of territory is actually "assured, they may find it more easy to "reconcile the local public to measures "otherwise perhaps distasteful."

THE TAKING OVER OF THE NEW TERRITORY AND THE NATIVE OPPOSITION.

(*Daily Press*, 17th April.)

The anticipation of the date of hoisting the flag on the new territory and the abandonment of the public ceremony that was to have attended it will have caused considerable public disappointment, not unmixed, perhaps, with some little amusement. The new territory has been taken over, but without the *éclat* that was to have attended the event, and the public has been deprived of what was looked forward to as a pleasant little outing and an opportunity of indulging in an outburst of patriotic fervour. To-day will still be nominally observed as a public holiday, but there will be no flag-hoisting ceremony, it having been found necessary to hoist the flag yesterday and assume sovereignty over the territory in order to suppress the opposition that was being arranged. The circumstances will no doubt give occasion for reflections on the little wisdom with which we are governed, and for gibes at official ineptitude.

For days past the opinion has been freely expressed that the ceremony arranged for to-day would not take place without a hitch. The mistake made by the Government was in engaging in building operations and relying upon the Chinese authorities for protection. Such a course was calculated to invite disaster and humiliation, and that these have not proved more serious than they have must be set down simply to good fortune. As soon as it was decided to commence the erection of police barracks at Taipo, a military guard should have been placed in charge. Had this been done the opposition would never have gained head. If for any reason it was deemed inexpedient to station troops in any part of the territory until it was formally taken over, then the erection of the police-station should have been deferred until after the flag had been hoisted. In view of the subsequent events, the recent visit of the Governor to the Viceroy of Canton to solicit the protection of Chinese "braves" for British officials and British property bears an even more undignified appearance than it did at the time. When the Tsungli Yamen forwarded to Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD a desptach from the Viceroy of Canton enclosing proposed regulations for the new territory, the Minister, after formally acknowledging receipt of the despatch and reminding the Yamen of the Convention that had been entered into, "in which "all relevant matters were included in clear "detail," went on to say, "It is, therefore, "out of the question that the Governor-"General of Canton should be permitted to "draw up regulations for the loan of his "district. His action is quite uncalled for, "and his regulations are unworthy of consid-"eration." It was to this official, so severely censured by the Minister for his uncalled for interference, that the Governor subsequently applied for protection.

It may be remembered that in October last a communication by a correspondent, who is now proved to have been in the main well informed, appeared in our columns, in which it was stated that the Provincial Authorities, while openly giving the instructions necessary with reference to affording the Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART facilities for the investigation he was then conducting, had given secret orders, probably instigated from Peking, to put all obstacles possible in the way of the tranfer of government. It was further stated that Mr. LOCKHART and his party having finished their survey and departed from the district, word went forth that the foreigners were going to dispossess the natives of their land, and that it would be necessary to raise money for the purchase, in Canton, of arms, to resist the encroachment of the foreigner when it took place; that in accordance with this programme a subscription had been raised amongst the population of the district, who feared the loss of their title to the land, and over $100,000 had been raised; and that all the rowdy characters in the surrounding district had been encouraged to take hand in the disturbance when it came off, on the taking over of the territory. The result is now known. The elaborate ceremony that was prepared to mark the hoisting of the flag has had to be abandoned owing to the machinations of the Chinese officials.

The villagers of Taipo and the neighbourhood are not averse to the British occupation. The hostile force, about a thousand strong, that fired upon the British on Saturday, was composed of Tungkun men, brought from many miles distance. They were not men fighting under a mistaken impression that their interests were affected—as might have been the case with the local people—but were mere mercenaries. Whence did the money

come to pay them, and who superintended its disbursement? To organise such a force and bring it from a distance, to supply the commissariat and uniform—for the men wore uniform—must have cost a considerable sum of money. As already stated, a public subscription was raised for the purpose some months ago, but the movement could not have succeeded without official connivance and incitement. The fact that the men were in uniform has apparently led to the supposition that they were soldiers, but this we are inclined to doubt, as the employment of the regular troops would have fixed the officials with too direct a responsibility. The uniform worn will, we think, turn out to have been a specially-designed one, the idea being to subsequently represent the movement as a popular one over which the authorities had no control. Native report, however, has already mentioned the name of one official as being surreptitiously connected with the affair, namely, a Hanlin named TANG YUEN-KENG, the head-master of the Kwong Nga College, a school established at Canton by Chang Chih-tung during the term of his viceroyalty and now supported by TAN, the present Viceroy, under whose orders TANG is understood to have been acting.

CHINESE TREACHERY.

(*Daily Press*, 18th April.)

It is quite characteristic of the Chinese Government to make a concession and then, by underhand and secret means, endeavour subsequently to render it of no effect. Indeed, such has, ever since the commencement of intercourse between the "Central Kingdom" and foreign Powers, been the policy of the Tsungli Yamen. The leasing of the Kowloon Hinterland has been no exception to the rule. The convention was duly signed and ratified, but no steps have been taken to hand over the territory amicably to the Hongkong Government. No proclamation appears to have been issued by the Viceroy of the Kwang provinces to the people of the ceded district that the territory had been transferred to the British flag and that they were to give peaceful submission to the new Authority, who would respect their rights and protect their interests. It is true that the Hongkong Government have, as we said yesterday, blundered sadly in the matter, most of all by invoking the protection of the Viceroy TAN after his barefaced attempt to belittle the British Government, which was so sharply rebuked by Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD. But the mistakes of the Colonial Government in no degree lessen the responsibility of the Peking Government for the scarcely veiled hostility of their satrap at Canton. It cannot for one moment be supposed that the hostile demonstration made at Taipohu on Saturday last was organised either by the Triad Societies or by the villagers in the district. Indeed, the inhabitants have taken the very earliest opportunity of repudiating any connection with the proceedings, and have publicly welcomed the change of rulers by waiting upon the Governor and presenting flags for the occasion. The more sober portion of the population could have no sympathy with a movement calculated to seriously damage their interest. They cannot fail to see that the change of rule will be all for their advantage, not only in securing for them freedom from molestation by the banditti that have of late terrorised the country side, but also in a prospective great enhancement of the value of their landed property.

Just as in the case of the savage massacres and anti-missionary riots in the towns of the Yangtsze Valley a few years ago, the official hand is visible, first in inciting the populace to violence and then in taking care to keep the real authors of the disturbances in the background. The opposition to the establishment of British authority in the Hinterland has clearly been organised on a very considerable scale. The nominal leaders have had at their back men who could write cleverly worded appeals to the passions of the mob, cunningly devised and carefully culculated misstatements concerning the intentions of the British toward the landowning class, and extract a good supply of funds wherewith to arm and equip a large body of men. We have already expressed the opinion that the uniform in which these troops were garbed will prove to be a special one—adopted with a view to furnish a plausible excuse that they were volunteers in a patriotic cause—but we have little doubt that there were regular soldiers among them, and it will probably be found that they carry arms not very different from those used by the Viceroy's own troops. The facts that these levies were regularly equipped and led, that they occupied a carefully chosen position, had a battery erected, and were sheltered in a series of trenches, all prove that they were not a mere rabble of undisciplined peasants. All the circumstances point to a planned determination to make the occupation of the territory, which should, and would under ordinary circumstances, have been a peaceful and pleasant ceremony, an occasion for bloodshed and a costly and troublesome business, calculated to stir up trouble and make the new lessees appear to the world in the light of unwelcome and hated intruders. Already the Government have been put to considerable expense, which they will not like to place to the debit of the new territory, as it is very evident that the main opposition comes from people who are practically invading it from the Tungkun district.

Under these circumstances are we to tamely submit to this breach of faith without an attempt at redress? Are we to allow His Excellency TAN to put his tongue in his cheek and politely express regret that the people of the leased district had so little relish for the proposed change that they took up arms to resist the new occupation? A thousand times no. The Convention of the 9th June last is not so satisfactory a document that it will not admit of amendment, and we trust that Her Majesty's Representative will at once receive instructions,—(1) To demand the dismissal of TAN from the Government of the Two Kwang; (2) the punishment of the leaders of the invading force sent into the Hinterland; (3) the removal of the stipulation in the convention for the continuance of Chinese rule in Kowloon City; (4) the immediate adjustment of the frontier to include Shanchun and the valley in which it is situate; and (5) the cession of the territory in perpetuity instead of its lease on a ninety-nine years' term. Treachery should always be punished promptly and severely, and some much more sweeping conditions than the above might well be dictated, but the British Government (no matter what statesman is for the time at the head of affairs) is always long-suffering and prone to make matters easy for a beaten foe. Unfortunately this generosity and forbearance are never appreciated by orientals, who only respect force and the power that lies behind it. Moderation in demands only evokes surprise in Peking, never respect, and a spirit of courteous conciliation is instantly construed into a consciousness of weakness. The Japanese and the Russians alone understand the working of the Chinese official mind and they have experienced the least difficulty in enforcing their demands. If Lord SALISBURY will only take a leaf out of their book he will save himself and the Queen's Representative at Peking an infinity of trouble, and will with the minimum of effort uphold as it should be upheld British prestige in this vast but crumbling Empire.

THE KOWLOON REBELLION.

(*Daily Press*, 19th April.)

What is the plan of campaign in connection with the rebellion in the Kowloon hinterland? Are we to be content with the establishment of a military camp at Taipo and to leave all the country outside the range of the guns exposed to the ravages of the enemy? If so the affair may drag on for months, with much loss of prestige to the Government and much suffering on the part of the peaceably-disposed inhabitants. There is no use blinking facts. There is a rebellion in progress—a contemptible little rebellion perhaps, but a rebellion nevertheless—or should we call it an invasion? and the Government must no hesitate to take such measures as may be necessary for its suppression. The territory is now British, and further appeals to the Chinese authorities would be out of order, even if their futility had not already been so completely exposed. The British Government is responsible for the restoration and maintenance of order in British territory, and the responsibility is one that cannot be shirked. Has General GASCOIGNE, then, been given a free hand to clear the country, or is it a fact, as we have heard suggested, that he is restrained by the civil Government? There seems some reason to suppose that the latter suggestion is not unfounded, otherwise the General would almost certainly by this time have had another force out operating from the Deep Bay side, so as to shut in the enemy and compel his complete surrender or annihilation. To sit down at Taipohu and wait for the enemy to disperse, or merely to chase him up and down the territory, giving him chances to dodge and double, would be a calamitous and disgraceful policy. General GASCOIGNE should at once be entrusted with definite orders to clear the country and be allowed to use an unhampered discretion in carrying out the orders.

SIR HENRY BLAKE'S VISIT TO CANTON.

(*Daily Press*, 19th April.)

A correspondent signing himself "Old Resident," writing in yesterday's issue of Sir HENRY BLAKE's visit to the Viceroy of Canton, said:—"The fact that the Gover-
"nor went promptly to the fountain head
"seems to indicate that he has acquired
"considerable knowledge of the complex
"system of government in China." The *China Gazette*, referring to the same incident, says:—"On what grounds then we are to
"explain the sudden and extraordinary
"incursion of Sir HENRY BLAKE, the new
"Governor of Hongkong, into the Vicegeral
"Yamen at Canton, to request that
"official's aid in obtaining a remission of
"active Chinese opposition to the delim-
"itation of the Kowloon frontier, we
"are at a loss to understand, except on the
"ground that Sir HENRY is very new to

"China and to the ways of mandarindom. "It was, however, a departure whi h we "hope will not be repeated, for it will give "the truculent and overbearing Chinese in "the South a very mistaken and mis-"chievous impression of the relative posi-"tions of Hongkong and Canton, to the "detriment of the first-named, which they "will strive to represent as a small tributary "state." Of the views expressed in the above two extracts those of the Shanghai paper will command the most general acceptance. When next Sir HENRY BLAKE goes to Canton let him go to stay—as Governor-General of Her Majesty's new dominion comprising what are now the Chinese provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, etc. etc. Why not? The best reply to Chinese treachery at Kowloon would be a militay expedition to Canton. The home Government may perhaps not be disposed at once to sanction such a bold step as that, but in the long run we think good is bound to come out of the evil of the last few days. We have heard a great deal of late of England's sphere of influence in the Yangtsze V.lley. The events now transpiring in Sunon will serve to direct attention to England's sphere of influence in the South and tend to steps being taken for its more effective development and conservation.

ROAD AND WATER COMMUNICATION IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

(*Daily Press*, 21st April).

In the speech he made on the occasion of the hoisting of the flag at Kowloon city on Tuesday H.E. the Governor told the Chinese assembled that he was going to make a road from Taipohu to Shatin and thence to Kowloon, so that they might easily transport their goods to Hongkong for sale and take back with them goods in exchange. We trust this promise will be redeemed with the least possible delay, the making of roads being of vital importance to the development of the new territory and the preservation of order. But if communication by road is of importance, so also is communication by water, and in the case of Lantao the communication of course can only be by water. Perhaps it may be treading on rather delicate ground to suggest anything in the nature of steamer subsidies, but it seems to us that, for a time at all events, it would be good policy on the part of the Government to arrange for small steamers or launches to run between Victoria and the more important points in the new territory, and to run on schedule time. In course of time private enterprise will no doubt be found equal to all requirements, but for the present the new territory is practically inaccessible to the majority of the residents of Hongkong, owing to the absence of means of communication, and until private enterprise has risen to the new circumstances the Government might very well give some encouragement by offering a small subsidy for each of the more important lines. In some cases this would probably prove pecuniarly advantageous to the Government itself. It is evident that for some time to come, and probably in perpetuity, a garrison and strong police force will have to be maintained in the neighbourhood of Taipohu or at points nearer the border, and as there will have to be a frequent exchange of despatches, and officers and members of the respective services will have to travel to and fro, it would probably pay the Government better to subsidise a regular line of private launches than to employ Government launches or engage private launches by the trip. Regular passenger launches would also be a convenience for the public, and on political grounds it is desirable that travel between the different parts of the colony should be encouraged. So far as the non-official European community is concerned, such launches would at first be used only sparingly, and chiefly for Saturday and Sunday excursions, but something might be said in favour of the proposal even on that ground, for the desirability of the inhabitants of the new territory becoming familiarised with Europeans will hardly be disputed. Members of picnic parties might also have an eye open for business, in the way of looking out for suitable localities for establishing industrial enterprises, and so on. There is, furthermore, the postal service to be considered. Presumably the Government will at once take the postal service of the new territory into its own hands, and for that a regular service of steam launches will be necessary. No time should be lost, we think, in establishing regular lines to Taipohu, Chinwan, and Lantao.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

(*Daily Press*, 21st April.)

The Cincinnati Single Tax Club is, we should say, not a very influential body, but its protest against the war of conquest now being waged in the Philippines will probably secure the endorsement of a not inconsiderable section of the American people. The protesters consider no occasion more suitable than the anniversary of Washington's birthday to remind themselves of the doctrines enumerated by the great insurrectionists of 1776. Those doctrines include the declaration that all Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, that government not so derived is despotism, that taxation without representation is tyranny, and that resistance to tyrants is obdience to God. There are some Americans, however, who consider that these doctrines are for home consumption only.

THE FERMENT IN THE HINTERLAND.

SERIOUS OPPOSITION TO THE BRITISH OCCUPATION.

THE POLICE AND TROOPS FIRED UPON.

SEVERAL CHINESE KILLED.

THE FLAG HOISTED ON SUNDAY.

INTERESTING PRESENTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

17th April.

Considerable commotion was caused in the city yesterday morning by the issuing of the following express:—

"Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the British Flag has been hoisted at Taipohu today. By Order, J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Colonial Secretary. Hongkong, 16th April, 1899."

Notwithstanding the fact that in view of recent events it was considered not at all unlikely that a disturbance would take place, the expressions of regret at the cancelling of to-day's programme were general, though it was admitted, when the circumstances became known, that the course adopted was the best.

It was recognised on Saturday that the opposition to the British occupation was gaining in strength rather than diminishing, and that it would be necessary to take every precaution so that any disturbance could be promptly quelled.

On Friday afternoon Captain-Superintendent May went over to Taipohu in the T.-B. destroyer *Fame*, having with him 20 Indian constables and P.C.'s Clarke and Garrod. On landing they found that the police quarters had again been burned down, and they also noticed a number of armed villagers—somewhere about a thousand—occupying a position on one of the elevations. As they were evidently bent on mischief, Mr. May and his party returned to Hongkong, and the matter was reported to H. E. the Governor.

On Saturday morning Mr. May and the constables again left for Taipohu with tents and other materials to establish a camp until the mat-sheds were re-erected. A hundred men of the Hongkong Regiment, in charge of Captain Berger, marched over the hills to the same place. On their arrival the police were fired upon by a force numbering apparently about 1,000 men wearing the uniform of Chinese troops and occupying a neighbouring ridge. The fire was returned and several volleys were exchanged. During the engagement Captain Berger and his men appeared and the rebels gave them a similar greeting, which was promptly replied to. Then the torpedo-boat destroyer *Fame*, with Captain Long on board, hove up. Captain Long, taking over the command, ordered Lieutenant Keys to land a party from the *Fame* and shell the rebel position. This having been done Captain Long ordered an advance, and with a rush the position was captured and the opposing force cleared out. Besides a small battery it was found that a complete series of shelter trenches commanding the spot where the flag was to be hoisted to-day had been made.

Several Chinese were killed and wounded, but there were no casualties on our side.

On news of the engagement reaching Hongkong, half a battalion of the Hongkong Regiment left for the scene of action on Saturday at midnight, but on arriving at Taipohu they found all quiet, the rebels having apparently had enough for the time being.

Yesterday Major-General Gascoigne, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, and Commodore Powell left in the *Brisk*, with a detachment of the Royal Welch Fusiliers, having been instructed by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, to hoist the flag at one o'clock. This was accordingly done, and at the same hour a salute in honour of the occasion was fired in the harbour, the men-of-war being decorated. The *Peacock* went over into Kowloon Bay, into what were formerly Chinese waters, to fire a salute there.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon Colonel The O'Gorman proceeded to Taipohu to take command of the force, it having been arranged to establish a military camp on a plateau about two and a half miles from Taipohu, between the villages of Sun On Tsai and Tam Tsau, and almost in the centre of the territory.

Yesterday morning a deputation from the Extension waited upon His Excellency at Government House and on behalf of themselves and others of Her Majesty's new subjects handed to him a blackwood box, with a Chinese inscription on the lid, the interpretation being, "The country's tranquility and the people's happiness." The box contained a couple of silk British flags, one being intended for use at to-day's ceremony, after which it was to become the property of His Excellency, and the other to be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen.

The deputation expressed their deep regret at the disturbances which had taken place in the new territory, and said that they were all due to the Triad Societies, the members of which had been terrorising the villagers for months past, and compelling them to disburse large sums of money.

Yesterday a message was received to the effect that Mr. Mudie, of the Public Works Department, who went to Taipohu on Friday with some Chinese workmen for the purpose of erecting a flag-staff, was safe.

Last night we were informed that the flag was hoisted in perfect quietness. About 100 coolies from neighbouring villages gave a great deal of assistance, and a few head men were present at the ceremony.

ATTACK ON SPORTSMEN.

REPORTED DESIGN ON KOWLOON DOCKS.

THE VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT.

LADY BLAKE HOISTS THE FLAG AT KOWLOON.

ANOTHER ATTACK AT TAIPO.

18th April.

The gravity of the situation in the new territory and the evidance of the duplicity of the Chinese authorities are greater even than appeared from the first accounts of the opposition to the occupation encountered at Taipo. On Sunday a party of sportsmen who went out to Deep Bay were warned by the fishermen and villagers, who showed themselves friendly, not to land. Disregarding the warning they went on shore. Shortly afterwards they discovered that the heights were occupied by a hostile force, and being fired upon they beat a retreat to their launch, which they fortunately reached in safety. As the launch steamed away the rebels sent a round shot after her by way of leave taking, showing that they were in possession of cannon of some kind. The significance of this attack is in the evidence it affords that the hostile force was in possession of the whole stretch of country from Mirs Bay to Deep Bay, and that the contingent encountered at Taipohu was only a portion of the whole. The rebels appear to have been uncertain whether the occupation would be effected from the Mirs Bay or Deep Bay side and to have made preparation for either. It is of course impossible that such a force could have been marched into the territory without the full knowledge of the Chinese authorities.

RUMOURED DESIGN ON THE DOCKS.

A report was received on Sunday evening that the rebels intended to cross the hills into British Kowloon and attack the Docks. In consequence of this report the Volunteers were called out about ten o'clock, and with three Maxim guns crossed over to Kowloon, together with half a company of the Royal Welch Fusiliers. Colonel Mainwaring was in command, and the officers of the Volunteers present were Captain Chapman and Lieut. M. W. Slade (Field Battery) and Lieutenants F. Maitland and G. C. Fullerton (Machine Gun Co). Lieutenant Macdonald, of the Field Battery, was not notified, and Capt. E. D. Sanders, of the Machine Gun Co., was acting as A.D.C. to H.E. Sir Henry Blake. Some of the Volunteers were in civilian dress, and others, who had not received the summons in time for the muster, crossed the harbour later and joined at Kowloon. The force proceeded to Yaumati, where No. 1 gun took up a position near the pumping station, commanding the Kowloon Road, the other two guns being sent along the Mongkok Road. Two civilian bicyclists who volunteered for the duty acted as scouts. A gunboat was stationed in Kowloon Bay and another in Yaumati Bay, and search lights were kept playing on the hillsides all night searching the passes, but no enemy made his appearance. The Volunteers returned to head-quarters about six o'clock yesterday morning and were dismissed.

THE BRITISH FLAG HOISTED OUTSIDE KOWLOON CITY.

Although, as the public are already aware, the ceremony of hoisting the British Flag at Taipo-hu took place prematurely, a similar ceremony was performed opposite the Custom House at Kowloon City yesterday afternoon at 3.45, when the British Flag was hoisted by Lady Blake. Unfortunately no announcement had been made of the function, and there was consequently only a small party of Europeans present. It is safe to predict that had the public of Hongkong known this was going to take place there would have been an enormous crowd of people present who were disappointed over the intended Taipo-hu ceremony.

At 12.30 p.m. yesterday, Mr. King, of the Public Works Department, accompanied by two European constables, went to Kowloon for the purpose of getting together the elders of the city and explaining the object of and preparing them for the Governor's visit. The residents treated them with some suspicion at first, but as soon as they understood what was about to occur, they seemed to be very well satisfied and quite pleased with the idea, assisting the officials and behaving with great civility throughout.

The spot where the ceremony was performed is a small open space in front of the Foreign Customs Station, only a few yards from the beach. In the background is the Customs building; facing the sea, and on the right, or south, side of the "square" is the granite wall of a very delapidated old fort, which is protected by an equally useless lot of cannon. On the north side are several of the gambling houses for which the city is notorious. The flagstaff stands in the angle formed by the Customs House and the wall of the fort; and the yellow flag of China could be seen floating in the breeze for the last time on that spot.

A guard of honour, consisting of about a hundred men of the Hongkong Regiment, was on the jetty at three o'clock waiting the arrival of H.E. the Governor and party; and at 3.15 a detachment of a dozen Indian Police arrived and took up a position in the square. The Chinese flag was then hauled down, and shortly afterwards the Governor's launch *Victoria* arrived at the jetty with His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry Blake, G.C.M.G., Lady Blake, Miss Blake, Major Somerville, A.D.C., Hon. R. D. Ormsby, Director of Public Works, Hon. R. M. Rumsey, Harbour Master, and Mr. Badeley, Deputy Superintendent of Police. The party, preceded by the guard of honour, walked up to the square and took up a position round the flagstaff, the soldiers falling in line, two deep, in front of the wall of the old fort.

After His Excellency had exchanged a few words of greeting with the elders who were present, the Union Jack, tightly tied up in a small roll, was hoisted, and at 3.45 exactly Lady Blake pulled the cord, the flag unfurled, the party raised their hats, and the Sikhs presented arms. The Governor's interpreter then read an address to the people, explaining that the territory was now British and the people British subjects, dwelling on the benign character of British rule, and wishing the people prosperity and happiness.

Printed copies of this address were then distributed amongst the crowd, who eagerly seized them and waved them in the air.

A wild rush was then made on the small party at the flagstaff, but with no evil intent, as it was caused by Lady Blake distributing a quantity of silver coin among the children who had gathered round. A furious but good-natured scramble at once occurred, and Her Ladyship and the others went inside the fort and finished the distribution there. The women, babies, and children were all the recipients of a few silver coins, and a great many happy and smiling faces were to be seen as one result of the British occupation. One little lad was seen with two ten-cent pieces carefully wrapped up in a copy of the address—a very appropriate combination.

After this pleasant incident, the officials and ladies returned to the *Victoria*, and left for Hongkong at a quarter past four.

The flag is to be left flying to-day.

The Customs Station was handed over to the police, a detachment of ten or twelve constables being left in charge. The building is to be used in future as a police-station and quarters.

Throughout the afternoon lovely weather was experienced, and everything went off without a hitch; which unfortunately was not the case at the flag-hoisting of Sunday at Taipo-hu.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT KOWLOON.

We give below a rough translation of the Governor's address which was read in Chinese at the hoisting of the flag at Kowloon yesterday. It is apparently the address which was intended to be delivered at Taipo, and when "this place" is mentioned Taipo must be understood:—

This is the place where the British flag is to be hoisted. The territory has been ceded by the Emperor of China to the Queen of Great Britain. I, being the Governor of Hongkong, have been deputed by my Government to receive the new territory, and I will treat you as friends and not as enemies. This day is an important epoch in your lives, for to-day you become British subjects. All the world over it is known that the ways of my country in ruling the people are excellent. We simply want to make the people happy, and our country is respected by all the nations of the world. Our dominions spread over the four quarters of the world and millions upon millions of people own our protection. From this day of hoisting the flag you and your families and your property come under British protection. This territory now becomes part of Hongkong. If you, the Chinese, want to know how you will be treated you can go to Kowloon and Hongkong and there see for yourselves. There you will find that all the Chinese are well protected and all thier interests cared for. You may carry on your lawful occupations and your buying and selling unobstructed. Your ancestral temples and your temples for worshipping your gods will remain. Our Queen hopes that you will always enjoy prosperity and happiness, and I, the Governor, by command of Her Majesty's Government, hereby declare that all your customs and usages will be respected. Village Courts will be established and representatives will be selected from your gentry to assist in the management of public affairs, and while acting in accordance with the law you will be allowed perfect freedom. I do not say that existing regulations may not be altered, but the alterations will only be such as will meet with the approval of the law-abiding people. The taxes will be equal and the revenue will be collected justly. You need now have no fear of being squeezed by the officials. If exactions are made in excess of the just charges, the Government will dismiss the officials responsible. The taxes collected will be expended in maintaining order and in public improvements. I am going to make a road from this place to Shatin and thence to Kowloon, so that you may easily transport your goods to Hongkong for sale. There will be no Customs charges or lekin, and you may freely bring back with you goods in exchange. You are now all British subjects and you will share in the benefits resulting from the prosperity of Hongkong. There you will find people who, starting with little capital, have built up great businesses. You will all have the same chance of becoming prosperous. In all the villages we will establish schools, and you will all be protected in your rights; even the poorest people will be free from molestation. The laws that are made for your benefit must be obeyed, and all who break the law will be punished severely. All persons, the gentry, the scholars, and the common people, must act honestly. From this time forth you are British subjects, and should you have any complaint to make the Governor will listen to it. No injustice will be allowed nor any laxity. If you obey the law you need have no fear, and I hope that you will all form one united community bound together by ties of love and respect. I pray God to afford you His protection and give you happiness.

AFFAIRS AT TAIPOHU.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF SATURDAY'S FIGHTING AND THE HOISTING OF THE FLAG.

AN ATTACK ON THE BRITISH CAMP REPULSED YESTERDAY.

[SPECIAL REPORT FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Quite a number of private launch parties had arranged to go over to Taipohu yesterday, but in consequence of the disturbed state of affairs there, they were practically all abandoned, the only private launch which left Hongkong for the village which has been brought so prominently forward of late being the *Wing Kwai* with Mr. J. J. Spooner, party. Several members of the police force purposed joining, but the stopping of their leave on Sunday night kept them in Hongkong. Their leave was stopped in consequence of the receipt of disquieting news to the effect that the rebels had been seen in the hills beyond Yaumatee. It was in consequence of this report

that the Volunteers were called out so hurriedly ate on Sunday night and sent over, with a number of Welch Fusiliers, to see if they could come up with the enemy.

Among those who accompanied the *Wing Kwai* was a representative of the *Daily Press*, who was thus enabled to glean further particulars as to Saturday's fighting and the hoisting of the flag on Sunday. He also saw Mr. Mudie, about whom there was so much anxiety. When Mr. Mudie and the Chinamen under him were engaged in the work of erecting the flagstaff on Friday, they were fired upon by some men on the hills, and in consequence they retired on board their launch.

Saturday's affair seems to have been a much tougher job than at first reported. Captain Superintendent May and his 18 men, only two of whom (P. S. Clarke and P. C. Gerrard) were Europeans, the rest being Indians, reached Taipohu at about two o'clock in the afternoon, and on making their way to the site of the destroyed mat-sheds they noticed about a thousand men coming from over the hills, yelling and shouting and waving banners, and subsequently opening fire on the police. For two hours the police held their ground alone, fortunately escaping unhurt, though their position could hardly have been more exposed than it was. They only fired when the enemy got too presumptuous and appeared like rushing them. At about four o'clock Captain Berger and a hundred men of the Hongkong Regiment were seen on the crest of a hill, and observing the uncomfortable position of the police came to their assistance with a run. During the next two hours several volleys were fired, and though they had the effect of making the rebels keep a respectful distance they still hovered about the adjoining heights and every now and then fired their guns, of which they had several. At six o'clock Captain Long arrived in the *Fame* and assumed command. Seeing that there was no other way of dislodging the enemy it was decided to shell his position. The *Fame* accordingly opened and threw several shells into the village of Taipohu and towards the enemy, several of whom were killed. Then Captain Long gave the order to charge and the men went forward with a rush. On seeing them coming the enemy at once made themselves scarce, and when our men got up to where they had been they were far away. As we said in our issue of yesterday, the enemy were found to have made a complete series of trenches on a position which overlooked the site of the flagstaff. On Saturday evening some 500 men of the Hongkong Regiment went over to the assistance of their comrades, but they found all quiet, and there was no stirring on the part of the enemy the whole of Sunday.

On His Excellency the Governor hearing of the disturbance he at once resolved that the flag should be hoisted forthwith instead of waiting until Monday. Accordingly H.E. Major-General Gascoigne and the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart and Commodore Powell left in H.M.S. *Brisk*. They reached Taipohu about two o'clock. The Major-General sent word that he wanted the Hongkong Regiment to parade as quickly as possible and to form three sides of a square on what is now known as Flagstaff Hill—that is, the hill on which the police quarters had been erected and on which preparations for the hoisting of the flag had been made. The flagstaff had been erected in the early morning. On the Major-General, the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, and Commodore Powell reaching the top of Flagstaff Hill they found the Hongkong Regiment forming three sides of a square, with their guns in the centre. As the Major-General arrived the troops presented arms, and he ordered them to shoulder. Then Mr. Lockhart, who wore his full official uniform, hoisted the flag; the troops presented arms; and the guns fired a salute, the *Fame* and the *Brisk* doing the same. After this Mr. Lockhart read the convention and Her Majesty's Order in Council, this terminating the proceedings.

The *Wing Kwai* with our representative on board left Hongkong shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning, and after four and a half hours pleasant steaming came in sight of the scene of action. On an elevation commanding the entrance to the offing were a couple of guns manned by the Asiatic Artillery. The *Fame*, the *Brisk*, the *Humber*, and the *Peacock*, together with several Government launches, were seen riding at anchor, and at the foot of Flagstaff Hill, on which the Union Jack floated in the breeze, were the white tents of the troops. Taipohu is a short distance from the foot of Flagstaff Hill, and a little further beyond, at the foot of another hill and near a pass, is the village of Taiwai. The village of Taipohu stands at the foot of a hill which on Saturday was occupied by the rebels, and beyond this are two or three ranges, one above the other.

It was about one o'clock when the *Wing Kwai* party landed, and on reaching the top of Flagstaff Hill they found H.E. Major-General Gascoigne, Colonel the O'Gorman, Captain Long, Captain Superintendent May, the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, and several private individuals. Some men of the Hongkong Regiment were lying down on the crest of the hill ready to answer any call made upon them, and the signallers were busily engaged exchanging messages with other signallers who were on the look-out on one of the neighbouring high points. A couple of detachments of men had also been thrown forward, one to the right and the other to the left.

It appeared that only a minute or two before the *Wing Kwai* party made their appearance the signallers had reported that there were large bodies of what they called Chinese troops advancing with banners, and immediately afterwards they appeared crowning the heights surrounding the British encampment. The troops were fully prepared, but the Major-General had given orders that on no account were they to open fire or to take any notice until fired at. Then to the surprise of the Major-General and his staff, from two or three hills big guns of some description were fired at them, but from such a distance that they were unable to see what the projectiles were. The guns made a great report, but there was no sign of what they were firing, the distance—some 2,000 yards—being too great.

After repeated discharges the Major-General ordered the Artillery to advance and take a post on a neighbouring crest and open fire. He also sent two companies of the Hongkong Regiment under Captain Berger, one in support of the other in advance, with two guns round by the village of Taiwai, in the hope of cutting off the enemy. About a quarter to two the rebel fire ceased, but shortly afterwards smoke was seen rising from the villages in the hills, the rebels having apparently set them ablaze.

This was the condition of affairs when our representative left Flagstaff Hill in order to accompany the *Wing Kwai* on her run home.

The Major-General purposes establishing a camp a few miles away from Flagstaff Hill and leaving merely a small party to protect the Flagstaff and the base. Small parties will also be sent out in any direction the Major-General may deem desirable.

The Major-General and a small party inspected the site of the proposed camp yesterday morning, when they must, unknown to themselves at the time, have been in very close proximity to the rebels.

The troops at Taipohu have had a very hard time of it during the past two or three days, but the Major-General has been immensely pleased by the keenness shown by them.

We may mention that two of the *Wing Kwai* party (Messrs. Rogers and Grant) visited the village of Taipohu and the position occupied by the rebels on Saturday and brought away various relics, such as pieces of the shells fired from the *Fame*. The Major-General, however, on learning where they had been, warned them against crossing the lines.

On its way home the *Wing Kwai* met a launch containing several officers on their way to the "front," together with some artillerymen.

When the *Wing Kwai* reached Taipohu she found that there was not too much food to spare, and as she had ample aboard she was able to supply some of the half-famished police with a better meal than they had had for days.

RESULT OF MONDAY'S FIGHTING.

A GREAT MANY CHINESE KILLED.

FIVE CANNON CAPTURED.

19th April.

It would appear that the disorderly spirits who are making things so lively in the hinterland are already beginning to get tired of knocking their heads against a stone-wall, and as abundant measures have been taken for coping with them we shall probably not hear of any more organised attacks on the British position. The rebels will no doubt content themselves with roving about plundering here and there, but they will soon be checked in their career, as everything is in readiness at Taipohu for sending bodies of men wherever it may be considered that they are required. It is to be hoped that the authorities will take vigorous steps to break up the disorderly bands who are a terror to the peaceable inhabitants of the hinterland.

Yesterday a message was sent over from Taipohu stating that it had been discovered that the shelling of the Asiatic Artillery on Monday was most effective, the projectiles having dropped among the rebels and killed a great many of them. Five guns were also secured. There were no casualties on our side.

All was quiet yesterday.

On Monday night Major-General Gascoigne arrived in Hongkong from Taipohu, leaving Colonel The O'Gorman in command.

It was reported that the party of Royal Engineers who accompanied Colonel O'Gorman were taken over to blow up a large wall surrounding a prison where the rebels had incarcerated some of the respectable people who recently visited H.E. the Governor at Hongkong. We are authoritatively informed that this is not correct.

A BRITISH OFFICER WOUNDED.

FOLLOWING UP THE REBELS.

PRISONERS TAKEN.

20th April.

There is nothing much to report with regard to the state of affairs in the Hinterland, no developments of any importance having taken place since Monday.

Major Brown, of the A.M.S., returned to Hongkong yesterday with a wound in the wrist caused by a spent bullet.

It seems that on Monday a detachment of the the Hongkong Regiment, under Captain Berger, followed up the rebels after the attack on the camp. They had a couple of guns with them, and the shots fired from them did some execution among the enemy. Continuing their advance Captain Berger and his men encamped for the night in a valley some distance from Taipohu, and as it rained heavily they had anything but a pleasant time of it. During the evening the rebels showed themselves on the surrounding hills and on Tuesday they assumed a still more threatening attitude, so much so that an attack in force was anticipated. Word was accordingly sent over to Hongkong, and in response troops were sent out, some to Deep Bay and some to Taipohu in the hope of boxing the rebels up. In this, however, they were unsuccessful, the rebels having in the meantime cleared out.

Some half-dozen prisoners were, however, sent into the camp, one of them being the wearer of a gold button.

A CHINESE ACCOUNT OF THE TROUBLE.

An intelligent Chinaman on being asked yesterday what was the cause of the trouble replied to the following effect:—

In the district that has been ceded to Great Britain the Chinese Government interfered very little with the people, and the poorer classes were practically not taxed at all. The only tax levied was one of ten to fifteen cents per mow per annum on the rice fields. There has been no house tax. Many of the people are engaged in the manufacture of salt, which they have been in the habit of smuggling to Canton. With the coming of the British they fear that this smuggling trade will come to an end, and that they will have to

pay duty on their salt; also that a house tax and other imposts will be levied. The wealthier people are not opposed to the British, but many of the poorer classes and all those concerned in the salt industry are. They say they know they are no match for the British, but that their existence is at stake and they must make a fight for it. Tungkun men have been engaged to help them, because the men of that district are the best fighters.

DISPERSING THE REBELS.

WALLED VILLAGES ASSAULTED.

PRISONERS BROUGHT TO HONGKONG.

[SPECIAL REPORT FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

21st April.

For the last two days the information published as to what has been transpiring at Taipohu and neighbourhood has been of the most meagre description, and with the object of learning how things were getting on I and a friend determined to visit the scene of the operations yesterday.

There being no other way convenient for reaching our destination, we crossed over by the ferry launch to Kowloon early in the morning, and thence struck out *via* Yaumati to Kowloon city. Here we noticed that the bamboo fence which used to separate Chinese from British territory was being torn down, and that the Custom House building had been taken possession of by the police, Sergeant Wright and several Indian constables being there.

After skirting the beach for a short distance we struck across some paddy fields and soon reached the rugged and at times steep path leading to the pass through the hills. Here we found some Indian police and several European soldiers. The messenger with despatches from Hongkong for the camp was also there awaiting the constable who was bringing up the despatches from Shatin and Taipohu for Hongkong, the messengers exchanging packages at the pass. The path leading down to Shatin is quite as rough as that we had just ascended, but it is much pleasanter, being somewhat thickly lined with firs and other trees.

The Custom House Station at Shatin, like that at Kowloon city, is monopolised by the police, P. S. Ritchie, P. C. Smith, and several Indian constables being there. Shatin is somewhat isolated, being practically an island, and consequently as there were signs of the enemy on the neighbouring hills the previous evening, the men lay down with their weapons of defence by their sides and naturally did not get much sleep, knowing that their position would not be an enviable one should the rebels come their way. Deputy Superintendent Badeley and P. S. Ritchie had the honour of hoisting the British flag in front of the station on Monday evening.

We crossed over to Taipohu in the police pinnace, but in consequence of the shallowness of the water had to wade a considerable distance before reaching dry land, or rather the beach, as there was not an inch of dry land to be seen, it having begun to rain in torrents. The Union Jack still adorned Flagstaff Hill, on which several tents had been erected since Monday, and there were still tents at the foot of the hill. Col. The O'Gorman and his staff had gone several miles inland, where a military camp had been formed, from which parties set out to scour the country for rebels. At the base there were only a few men belonging to the naval brigade, the others having gone to assist at the "front," and a few Indians. Commander H. J. Davison, of the *Humber*, which, with the *Peacock*, lay in the offing, was in charge. The *Humber* got to Taipohu shortly after noon on Monday.

After the skirmish on Monday the two companies of the Hongkong Regiment, under Captain Berger, the other European officer being Lieutenant Barrett, pushed on in pursuit of the rebels, who had fallen back over the ridge to a large valley leading to Pat-heung. Captain Berger followed them to Wong-toi-shan and Pakngan-shek, where they made another stand, but were driven back without much difficulty. From there Captain Berger followed them on to Pak-heung. He stayed for the night near here, but as it was pouring with rain all night his men did not get much rest.

Captain Berger sent in an urgent request for reinforcements, which were immediately despatched. This left the camp with but a few men to guard it, and in consequence Colonel The O'Gorman signalled for the immediate assistance of the Naval Brigade, which was landed in about 20 minutes afterwards under the commander of Commander Davison, with Lieutenant H. E. Hillman, of the *Humber*; Lieutenant D. J. Snowdon, of the *Peacock*; Warrant Officers McGill, Dawe, and Johnson; Dr. R. T. A. Levinge and Dr. P. W. MacVean. The Naval Brigade pitched their tents on Flagstaff Hill. This was at about half-past five on Monday afternoon. There were then in camp seven men of the Hongkong Regiment and the Naval Brigade, which mustered about 96, so that a good defence was shown.

Colonel The O'Gorman specially wished that a convoy should be sent out the first thing with ammunition and provisions for the troops at the front, and it was arranged that the Naval Brigade should form that convoy, under the command of Lieutenant Hillman. At about half-past seven a party of some 200 men came in with Captain Berger, who said he had left 100 men encamped in a good position. A consultation, which the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart attended, took place, and it was decided that, after resting, the men should return to the front, Colonel The O'Gorman taking the command. The Colonel directed Commander Davison to attend to the forwarding of ammunition and to keep open the line of communication as far as possible with the Naval Brigade.

At about 12.30 the first escort was ready. It consisted of 20 blue-jackets and 10 marines, with Warrant Officer Johnson, under the command of Lieutenant Hillman. Twenty coolies, carrying a large quantity of ammunition and commissariat stores, eventually started for Pakhueng camp, which was reached at 6.45 the following morning. Lieutenant Hillman had orders to return if not required, but Colonel The O'Gorman requested him to remain, and he and his men formed part of the attacking force which was to push on to the villages situated in the southern portion of the Peninsula.

At noon on Tuesday another escort, consisting of 15 blue-jackets and five marines, under Lieutenant Snowdon, reached the camp at Pakheung with ammunition and stores, and joined the portion of the Naval Brigade which had preceded him, so that the Naval Brigade at the front now consisted of two lieutenants, two warrant officers, and 50 men. On Tuesday morning a further escort was sent out consisting of a non-commissioned officer and eight men of the Hongkong regiment.

In the meantime orders had been received from Major-General Gascoigne to push forward. It had been proposed to remove the main camp from Taipohu to a place about two miles up the valley on a good ground for water, Taipohu Flagstaff camp to form a base for the supply of stores. Accordingly a large number of coolies and 10 blue-jackets, under Warrant Officer McGill, left with the tents, etc., which they erected in the evening, remaining there to guard the connecting line.

On Wednesday morning Commander Davison received a communcation from the Colonel asking that the Naval Brigade should return, as he was able to detach parties of his own men to take charge of the respective points. The whole of the Naval Brigade were thus at liberty to go to the front. The police went to the front on Wednesday afternoon, and returned with Captain Superintendent May yesterday morning. In the afternoon Mr. May returned home by way of Shatin and the overland route.

In the meantime the troops had been closely following the rebels, driving them out of Pat-heung, Ma-on-kong, and other villages, the gates, which were closed against them, being unceremoniously blown down. We are not able to give the number of rebels killed, but they suffered severely. Several dead bodies were found along the line of march, but as a rule the rebels took their dead with them. Some of the rebels wore no uniform, and many of these had no doubt been impressed. Four prisoners were brought in and these were sent to Hongkong on Wednesday, their queues having been previously cut off. One of them is an old man of about 70 years of age, who says the rebels forced him to join them. When some of the men chaffed him by telling him that he was going to be taken to Hongkong to have his head cut off he coolly said "I 70 years old, and I no care." Several pieces of "cannon" were captured, and extraordinary looking things they are. They will be an interesting addition to our local museum.

In the meantime the rebels are still being pursued, but their back being broken, some of the troops are being sent back to the camp at Taipohu.

A great difficulty has been experienced in getting hold of coolies, the villagers having been threatened with death if they do anything for the Europeans.

The men at Taipohu and also those at the front had a rough time of it yesterday, as it rained heavily.

I was able to return to Hongkong in a friendly launch.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On the 13th April a meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber at the Government Offices, there being present:—

His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, (Sir Henry BLAKE, G.C.M.G.).

His EXCELLENCY Major-General GASCOIGNE, C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).

Hon. H. E. POLLOCK (Acting Attorney-General).

Hon. R. MURRAY RUMSBY, (Harbour Master).

Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. R. D. ORMSBY (Director of Public Works.)

Hon. C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI.

Hon. E. R. BELILIOS, C.M.G.

Hon. J. J. BELL-IRVING.

Hon. WEI A YUK.

Mr. J. G. T. BUCKLE (Clerk of Councils).

THE HON. E. R. BELILIOS GIVES NOTICE OF MOTION.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—I beg to give notice that at the next meeting of the Council I propose to ask a question to the effect as to whether or not the Government intend levying customs duties on all commodities, exclusive of opium, arriving in and leaving Hongkong.

SANITARY BYE-LAWS.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS, the following resolution was passed:—"That this Council approves of the repeal by the Sanitary Board of the Bye-laws made by the Sanitary Board on the 11th day of April, 1895, under section 13, sub-section 14, of the Public Health Ordinance, 1887, and approved by the Legislative Council on the 23rd day of May, 1895, such repeal to take effect from the 27th day of February, 1899, the date on which the new Bye-laws in substitution for those now repealed were approved by the Legislative Council."

THE HON. E. R. BELILIOS'S QUESTIONS.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—I beg to ask the questions standing in my name. In doing so I may mention that these questions were sent in to the Clerk of Councils on the 20th of last month in two batches of five questions each. Those referring to the typhoon warnings were sent in consequence of a letter I received——

His EXCELLENCY—I am afraid the Hon. member is not in order in making that explanation just now. When the questions have been answered, perhaps, if he may wish to make an explanation, the Council may have no objection.

The questions of which the Hon. E. R. Belilios had given notice were the following:—

(1.) Has the Government received a copy of a letter from the Director of the Manila Observatory, dated the 7th March, in which he complains of a letter addressed by the Director of the Hongkong Observatory to the Weather Bureau of the Government of the United States of America, in which the said passages are said

to secure:—"The Observatory in Manila is in the hands of men who possess very little scientific education" and that "scandal is caused by the Observatory continually communicating conventional typhoon warnings to the newspapers in Hongkong"?

(2.) Was this communication to the Weather Bureau of the United States Government made with the knowledge and consent of the Colonial Government?

(3.) Has Dr. Doberck been asked to explain his action in concerning an Observatory to whom the Colony is so much indebted for the timely storm warnings received for a number of years past?

(4.)—What action do the Government propose to take in this matter?

(5.)—Is not an apology or an explanation due to the Director of the Manila Observatory from the Government?

(6.)—In reference to the correspondence between the Kowloon School Committee and the Government on the subject of the provision of educational facilities for the European children in that portion of the Colony, and which, after extending over some two years, eventually culminated in an offer by His Excellency Major-General Black "to establish a school open to children of any nationality, to provide a teaching staff, to charge fees at the same rate as the fees paid at Queen's College, and to give a purely English education," which was gratefully accepted by the Kowloon School Committee in September last, will the Government be good enough to say what has been done in the matter.

(7.) If the scheme is being carried out, when will the teachers arrive from England?

(8.) It being proposed to rent a house for the purpose for a period as a trial, has any building been secured by the Government?

(9.) If nothing has been done towards redemption of the pledge made by the Government to the Kowloon School Committee, is it intended to go on with the scheme?

(10.) If not, will the Government give reasons for not so proceeding?

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—In the absence of the Colonial Secretary I give the following answers to the questions put by the hon. member. The answer to the first question is Yes. The answer to the second question is No. The answer to the third question is Yes. The answer to the fourth question is, Dr. Doberck's action has been disapproved. The Military Governor of the Philippines has been informed that his request was not authorized, and a hope was expressed that the order for the discontinuance of the typhoon warnings from Manila should be rescinded, as the meteorological information conveyed was highly appreciated by the Chamber of Commerce and nautical men of this port. Question No. 5 is not a question as to fact and does not require any answer. With reference to questions 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 the Secretary of State has withdrawn his approval of the necessary expenditure for the establishment of the school until the Colony has made such financial arrangements as to show a surplus of $100,000.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—I do not know whether I am in order, but I wish to give notice that I propose at the next Council meeting that in the next year's estimates a certain sum be set aside for building a school at Kowloon.

His EXCELLENCY—I am afraid the resolution would not be in order, because a resolution which binds the Council to the expenditure of funds must come from the Government or by permission of the Governor.

THE EXTENSION OF THE COLONY.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to lay on the table "Extracts from papers relating to the extension of the colony of Hongkong."

His EXCELLENCY—I think it would be as well to call attention to the fact that the papers laid on the table are extracts from papers; for although they are headed "Extracts from Papers" it might be assumed that certain despatches were entire despatches. I wish it to be quite clear that they are not entire despatches, but only "extracts from papers." I think it is only fair that the Council should know this, otherwise they might infer that they were the whole of the papers.

THE NEW TERRITORY TO BE EXEMPT FROM THE OPERATION OF CERTAIN LAWS.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to exempt the territories comprised in the recent extension of the colony of Hongkong from the operation of certain laws, and for other purposes.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

On the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL TREASURER, the standing orders were suspended in order that the Bill might be carried through all its stages at that sitting of the Council.

The ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL, in proposing the second reading of the Bill, said—Honourable members will see that the object of this Bill is to exempt from operation in the new territory which has been recently added to this colony certain Ordinances, and the bye-laws, rules, and so on made under these Ordinances, which are not for the present considered applicable to the local circumstances of the new territory. Honourable members by referring to the schedule to this Bill will see that the Ordinances mentioned fall practically under six heads. The first head is the Cattle Diseases, Slaughter-houses, and Markets Ordinance of 1887, and the various Ordinances which have been passed since amending that Ordinance; and I may mention that I shall have to move an amendment in committee upon that point, because I see there is an amending Ordinance, No. 12 of 1890, which, owing to an oversight, has been left out. The second heading deals with licensing, and two Bills seem to come under that head—21 of 1887, the Licensing Consolidation Ordinance, 1887; and 24 of 1898, the Liquor Licenses Ordinance 1898. The third group includes the Raw Opium Ordinance 1887, No. 22 of 1887; No. 21 of 1891; the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891, No. 22 of 1891; the Raw Opium Amendment Ordinance, 1891; No. 4 of 1894, an Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891; No. 15 of 1897, the Prepared Opium (Divans) Ordinance, 1897; No. 1 of 1898, an Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opium (Divans) Ordinance, 1897. That is the third group in the schedule. The fourth group includes the Public Health Ordinance, 1887, No. 24 of 1887, and various Bills mentioned in the schedule which amend the Public Health Ordinance or which are concerned with public health. For instance there is No. 15 of 1894, the closed Houses and Insanitary Dwellings Ordinance, 1894. The fifth group includes No. 15 of 1889, the Buildings Ordinance, 1889, and the amending Ordinances to it; and the last group into which these Bills seem to divide themselves includes only No. 16 of 1896, the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, 1896. I think honourable members will readily appreciate the fact that with regard to Ordinances like the Public Health Ordinance and the amending Ordinances to that Ordinance and the Building Ordinance and the amending Ordinances to that Ordinance that it would not be proper to introduce these Ordinances all at once into the new territory because they contain rather elaborate provisions with respect to sanitation and with respect to the construction of houses; and I think it will be obvious to honourable members that it would be impossible in the first place to apply these laws in all their rigidity to the new territory. No doubt as time goes on it will be found possible to improve the sanitary condition of the houses over there. With regard to the Opium Ordinance, no arrangement has yet been come to as to how opium is to be dealt with on the other side—I mean with regard to the question of opium farming—and it seems to me, therefore, that this Ordinance should be excluded for the present. But honourable members will see that under section three of the Bill there is power given to the Governor in Council to at any time apply by Order-in-Council to the new territory any Ordinance and any rules made under Ordinances which are excluded by the schedule of this Bill. With regard to the Cattle Diseases, Slaughter Houses, and Markets Ordinances the same observations apply, as I made regard to the Public Health Ordinances and the Building Ordinances. With regard to exempting the Licensing Ordinance and its amending Ordinance from operation in the new territory, I think honourable members will readily appreciate the fact that the incidence of taxation on the other side is different to a certain extent from the incidence of taxation with us; and therefore it would not be desirable in the first instance to make our laws in regard to licensing applicable to the new territory. The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance in force here provides that returns showing the cause of death shall be given, and it would be impossible to apply that Ordinance to the new territory at present. There is only one other provision, I think, in this Bill to which I need draw the attention of honourable members, and that is clause four, which provides that—"Where, in any existing grant of any right or privilege or farm or in any existing contract, the expression 'the colony' or the word 'Hongkong' or any similar expression referring to geographical limit or extent in relation to the colony of Hongkong occurs the same shall apply only to the territory which was within the limits of the colony at the time when such grant or contract was made." Honourable members will readily appreciate the fact that this provision is absolutely necessary in order to prevent any person who has a farm from raising the contention that it extended not merely to the old limits of the colony but also in the new territory. With these observations I beg to move the second reading of this Bill.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

The Council then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, an alteration having been made in committee on his suggestion, moved the suspension of the standing orders in order that he might move the third reading.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

On the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL TREASURER, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND TRIBUNALS.

On the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL TREASURER, the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance relating to Local Communities and Tribunals was passed.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the suspension of the standing orders in order that the Bill might be carried through its various stages and passed at that meeting of Council.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

The Hon. E. R. BELILIOS—Is this being provided specially for the hinterland or is it a copy of an Ordinance in force in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions? I think it would save time if we were enlightened on that matter. Are we to scrutinise every line to adapt it to the colony?

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL—In answer to that question I have only to say that this Bill is founded to a certain extent on the lines of the Ceylon Village Communities Bill, but in other respects it differs materially. That is to say, it has been found necessary to make considerable alterations in order to adapt the provisions of the Ceylon Bill to the circumstances which exist in the new territory.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in proposing the second reading of the Bill, said—I propose to take hon. members shortly through the provisions of this Bill in order that they may be able to follow out the scheme of the Bill. Of course clause one of the Bill is purely formal. Clause two of the Bill says:—"In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—'Colonial Secretary' shall include any officer appointed by the Governor to discharge any of the duties of the Colonial Secretary under this Ordinance: 'Natives' shall mean those persons resident in the country whose fathers are of the Chinese race, whether such persons or their fathers are Chinese subjects or not, and shall not include those who have fathers who are not of the Chinese race." Honourable members will see, therefore, that the only persons to whom the term natives is to apply are persons whose fathers are of the Chinese race. Part two of the Bill, section three, gives the Governor power to constitute

districts and sub-districts in the new territory—that is to say, it gives him power to divide the new territory or any part of it into suitable districts or sub-districts. Honourable members will further observe that by sub-section two of section three the Governor has power at any time to exempt from the operation of the Ordinance any district or sub-district which has previously been brought within the provisions of the Ordinance. It seems to me that that is a very useful power indeed and a very necessary power, because it may of course turn out on further experience to be a mistake to confer any of these powers on the inhabitants of a particular district or sub-district. With regard to part three of the Bill—sections four, five, and six—section four says:—"It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint from time to time for each sub-district such persons as he may think fit to form a committee for such sub-district, and also to appoint for each district such members of the sub-district committees or such other persons as he may think fit to form a committee for such district." Part four gives the Governor-in-Council power from time to time to "make such rules as he may deem expedient for the maintenance of the peace, good order, health, and cleanliness of, and for the furtherance of the good government and well-being of the territory to which this Ordinance applies, and for the making, improvement, or maintenance, in such territory or the waters thereof, of any roads, paths, harbours, piers, wharves, landing places, or beacons, and enacts that he may by such rules impose penalties not exceeding in each case ten dollars for any breach of any such rule and in the case of a continued breach additional penalties not exceeding ten dollars a day." That, I think honourable members will agree with me, is a very necessary provision to have in the Bill. It is widely drawn, and I think it includes most matters which ordinarily come within the range of municipal government. Clause eight gives the Governor-in-Council power from time to time to "make such rules as he may deem expedient for the appointment of watchmen in any district or sub-district and for the levying in any district or sub-district of, and the collection, recovery by legal proceedings, and safe custody of, and the keeping of accounts of, such contributions as may be required for the payment of such watchmen and for other purposes connected with the due observance and enforcement of any rules made under this Ordinance." I have been given to understand that it is the custom amongst the inhabitants of China for contributions to be paid by the inhabitants for the purpose of supporting watchmen, and for other village purposes, and therefore this will not involve, so I am given to understand, any new departure, but will be quite in consonance with the customs of the Chinese. Honourable members will see from clause ten of the Bill that the duty is thrown upon the district and sub-district committees "to enforce, under the supervision of such officers as the Governor may appoint, and with the assistance of the watchmen and other officers (if any) so directed by the Governor, all rules made under this Ordinance in force in their respective districts or sub-districts." Then I come to part six of the Bill, which is a very important part, because it confers upon local tribunals in districts and sub-districts certain powers. Those powers, as honourable members will see, are of a limited nature, but it is a very important part of the Bill, and I understand that it is usual in China for the heads of a village to exercise at the present moment a jurisdiction similar to that which it is proposed to confer upon them by this Bill, and therefore we shall not be introducing any innovation in this matter. Honourable members will see from clause 11 that the Governor-in-Council may establish local tribunals in any districts or sub-districts brought under the operation of this Ordinance with such jurisdiction as is hereinafter set forth. Such tribunals are to be called district courts or sub-district courts as the case may be. A district court is to be presided over by the chairman of the district committee or such other officer as the Governor may appoint to act as president, and such president is to be assisted by the members of the district committee or by a quorum thereof consisting of not less than three of such members. A sub-district court is to be presided over by the chairman of the sub-district committee or such other officer as the Governor may appoint to act as president, and such president is to be assisted by the members of the sub-district committee or by a quorom thereof consisting of not less than two of such members. A district court is to be a court of appeal from any sub-district court situated within its district. In cases however, which do not fall within the jurisdiction of any sub-district court, the district court which possesses jurisdiction is to be a court of first instance. Clause 12 provides that "The decision of any such court shall be determined by a majority of the members, but in case of an equality of votes the president shall have a casting vote in addition to his original vote." Clause 13 provides for the extent of the jurisdiction which is to be exercised by these village tribunals. Honourable members will see that they have power to deal with all civil cases in which the debt, damage, or demand does not exceed $100 in value, and with criminal cases, such as petty assaults and petty thefts, which can be adequately punished with a fine not exceeding $10, or imprisonment for a month with hard labour, and with cases of malicious injury to property or boundaries where the damage does not exceed $20. Honourable members will see from the last paragraph of the clause that "it shall be lawful for the Attorney-General, in any case, to stop the hearing or further hearing of such case before a district or sub-district court, and to direct it to be tried by any other civil or criminal Court having jurisdiction." Clause 14 provides for the punishment which may be inflicted by any district or sub-district court. It is given power to impose a fine not exceeding $10, "and in case of a continued breach of any rule such court may impose a further fine not exceeding ten dollars for each day such breach is continued after notice to the offender. Every such court shall also have power to sentence the offender in default of payment of any fine imposed under this Ordinance to imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding one month. Every such court shall also have power in lieu of inflicting imprisonment to punish any person convicted before it of any offence with one flogging not exceeding twelve strokes at any one time, and every such flogging shall be reported to the Colonial Secretary and shall be carried out in such manner as the Governor may direct." Clause 15 explains what is meant by hard labour, and gives the Governor-in-Council power to make rules as to the diet and treatment of prisoners. Clause 16 provides that "No person having any pecuniary interest in the subject matter of the litigation shall take part in the adjudication of any civil or criminal case." Clause 17 provides for punishment by the Court in any case "falsely and maliciously or upon frivolous or vexations gounds instituted therein," and clause 18 provides a punishment for perjury. Clause 19 deals purely with the question of routine and procedure to be observed. I need not make any observations upon it. Clause 20 is a somewhat important clause, because it confers upon the magistrate, in addition to his ordinary jurisdiction, power "to inquire into, try and determine or commit for trial any case which any district or sub-district court may deal with, and he may withdraw any case which is being investigated by any such court from such court and may himself inquire into and deal with such case." Clause 21 gives the Governor-in-Council power to make rules with regard to the forms of procedure, and it will be observed by honourable members that such procedure is to be free from formality and that in a village court no barrister, proctor, attorney, or solicitor, shall be permitted to appear on behalf of any party. Clause 22 provides that "If in the course of any trial before any district or sub-district court it shall appear that the case under trial is, from its nature or magnitude, beyond the jurisdiction of such court, the president shall forthwith stop the trial, and order that the case be transferred to the magistrate or proper court having jurisdiction to try the same." Clause 23 provides that the president of every district or sub-district court shall make a report weekly as to all cases tried before such tribunal to the Colonial Secretary. Records of all proceedings shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Colonial Secretary and due provision shall be made for their safe custody. It also provides that "The Colonial Secretary may at any time sit with the president and other members of the court and observe their proceedings, and shall from time to time report on such proceedings to the Governor." Part seven deals with the question of appeals and provides that "Any party who is dissatisfied with the decision of a sub-district court may appeal to the district court of the district in which such sub-district is included, and any party dissatisfied with the decision of a district court may appeal to a magistrate from such decision, provided he gives notice to the magistrate within fifteen days from the date of such decision (or within such further time, if any, as the magistrate may allow), of his intention to appeal. An appeal shall lie from the magistrate to the Governor by way of petition to be presented to the Colonial Secretary within fifteen days from the date of the decision appealed from." Part eight contains certain miscellaneous clauses. Clause 25 gives the Governor power to dismiss any president or chairman or other member of a committee who appears to him to be unworthy of the position and to substitute another president, chairman, or member in his stead. Clause 26 provides that "It shall be competent for any district or sub-district court to direct such portion of any fine as it shall deem fit to be paid to the person injured or aggrieved by the act or omission in respect of which such penalty has been imposed," and the same clause provides for the manner in which the fines are to be appropriated. Clause 27 directs that watchmen and police officers are to assist in carrying out this Ordinance. Clause 28 deals with punishment for bribery, and clause 29 provides for the levying of contributions on the inhabitants in cases where extra crime requires the provision of extra police in their district. With these remarks I beg to move the second reading of the Bill.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was carried.

The Council then went into the Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD said—With regard to the question of appeal the Secretary of State writes, "An appeal should lie to the itinerant Magistrate from the village tribunals, and from him to the Governor, this latter course being in my opinion preferable to an appeal to the Supreme Court." Perhaps the learned Attorney-General would explain why it is preferable to have an appeal to the Governor instead of to the Supreme Court?

His EXCELLENCY—I think the real reason is that these courts are what we may call rough and ready courts to suit the condition of these people, and I think the idea is to save the people from the expense which they would incur by appealing to the Supreme Court.

On the Council resuming the standing orders were suspended on the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL TREASURER, to enable the Bill to be read a third time.

On the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded by the COLONIAL TREASURER, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE BETTER REGULATION OF THE NEW TERRITORIES.

On the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL TREASURER, the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the Better Regulation of the New Territories was passed.

On the motion of the ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, seconded by the COLONIAL TREASURER, the standing orders were suspended to enable the Bill to pass through its various stages at that sitting of the Council.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in proposing the second reading, said—As honourable members will see, the object of this Bill is to give the Governor-in-Council power to make rules for the raising of revenue in the new territory, and as I explained to honourable members when the Bill to exempt the new territory from certain laws in force in this colony was before us, the incidence of taxation and the sources of revenue in the new territory are different from the sources of revenue which exist in this colony. Moreover, as I pointed out to honour-

able members, we have exempted from operation in the new territory certain licenses from which revenue is derived in this colony. It has therefore become necessary to pass this measure enabling the Governor-in-Council to raise revenue in the new territory in such manner as may seem to be in accordance with the existing methods of raising revenue in that territory. As honourable members will see, this is not intended to be a permanent measure. It is simply intended as a temporary provision to enable revenue to be raised by the Governor-in-Council. Honourable members will see that clause six provdes: "This Ordinance shall remain in force for a period of one year from the date of its coming into operation and for such further period or periods as may from time to time be determined by resolution of the Legislative Council." Therefore in this case the Ordinance will only remain in force one year. With these remarks I beg to move the second reading.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

The Court then went into committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

With regard to clause 3, which gives power to the Governor-in-Council to make rules for revenue, including the farming out of the right to sell spirits, opium, salt, or any other commodity whatever,

The Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD said—I have been and I am opposed to the system of farming out the collection of revenue. It is a discredited and a discreditable system and opposed to the established laws of England. Although this Ordinance is only proposed as a temporary expedient, I think it would be desirable to leave out the word farming. I think it should be possible to raise revenue from the new territory by more reputable means than the system of farming, and, if it can be done, I suggest the word "farming" be left out of the clause.

His EXCELLENCY—I quite agree with the hon. member as to the general principle, but as far as this Ordinance is concerned, hon. members will see it is only a tentative Ordinance, because we really know nothing about the conditions of this new territory, and it is very important to my mind that we should for at least twelve months make as little change as possible in the manner in which the people have been paying their taxes up to the present. In twelve months we shall have had time to look about us and see in what manner the revenue can be raised most conveniently to the people and most in accordance with our system. But for the present we know nothing certain. For instance, I understand they make a certain amount of salt over there, and it is just possible we might find a difficulty in managing that ourselves. If there is a farm we might have to continue it for a time, but it is not the intention of the Government, as far as I can gather, to establish any system of farms if we can possibly avoid it. The only reason the word "farming" is used in the Ordinance is that we might possibly find at the present moment some system of farming that might very well be allowed to go on for twelve months. I don't think it is the intention of the Government at all to deliberately adopt a system of farming if it can possibly be avoided. I myself have a very strong objection to it.—(Here the Acting Attorney-General spoke to His Excellency)—The Attorney-General has just been pointing out to me that there are certain difficulties. Possibly the opium farm might for the present be extended to the new territory. He was anxious to know if that was what the hon. member (Mr. Whitehead) alluded to when he mentioned this system of farming. I think it as well to tell the hon. member.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—I referred to all the items mentioned in the clause.

His EXCELLENCY—Yes; I took it that what the hon. member meant was that the farming system generally was what he disliked.

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—Yes.

His EXCELLENCY—I was not for a moment considering the opium farm myself, but I think the probability is that for the period of the present Bill that would be extended to the new territory. The Attorney-General has just pointed out to me the difficulty that the opium farm has two years to run and that the duration of this Bill is only for one year, but I would not ask the Council to extend the Bill for two years because the opium farm has two years to run. We must get over that difficulty as best we can.

The DIRECTOR of PUBLIC WORKS—Rice and sugarcane are the principal crops grown in the new territory. In what way will taxes be collected on these?

His EXCELLENCY—I have not the least idea, but I think they will be collected without farming.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—This clause does not appear to be meant to cover the collection of taxes on rice or sugarcane. I mean that the principal sources of revenue would be from the growth of rice, sugarcane, and so on, but this clause does not seem to cover that. It mentions spirits, opium, and salt.

His EXCELLENCY—I think you will find that Mr. Stewart Lockhart in his report says the principal sources of revenue are a tax on kerosine oil, the land tax, and a salt tax.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—The land tax would cover it.

His EXCELLENCY—As far as my memory serves me there is nothing to throw any tax on rice or sugarcane; and if not, it is not my intention to impose any such tax.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—But this clause puts no tax on land.

His EXCELLENCY—Well, that is covered by the second sub-section. The first sub-section has only reference to licences to deal in certain articles. The second sub section has reference to rates, taxes, and contributions. In other words, the rates and taxes that we find in existence—we don't know what they are—will be continued.

The ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he thought the insertion of the word "rents" in the second sub-section would meet the point raised by the Director of Public Works, and he therefore moved that the sub-section be amended to read:—"To make rules for the levying, collection, recovery by legal proceedings, and safe custody of such rents, rates, taxes, and contributions," etc.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

Carried.

The other clauses were adopted without amendment, and the standing orders having been suspended in consequence of the above amendment made in Committee the Bill was read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

His EXCELLENCY adjourned the Council *sine die*.

SUPREME COURT.

19th April.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. W. M. GOODMAN (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

Kwok Chu and To Sing were charged with robbery with violence, being armed. On the charge being read over to them,

Kwok Chu pleaded guilty. He added that he was in a state of poverty; he had nothing whatever to eat and was compelled to rob.

To Sing also pleaded guilty. He added that he was poor and was trying to raise some money in order to get back to his country, and as he could not get any he was obliged to rob.

His Lordship said they could stand down for the time being and he would sentence them later on. He had read the depositions, and it was clear that the men had no defence whatever.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE AT HUNGHOM.

Ng Fu was charged with robbery with violence; he was also charged with larceny on two counts. He peaded not guilty.

The following comprised the jury:—Messrs. Hugh Berkley, Alfred Hollings, Donald McCrae, D. A. Cordeiro, P. J. W. Sudhaus, F. M. Guttierez, and Ho Yuet Cho.

Mr. Pollock (Acting Attorney General) said Fung Chung was a boatwoman and kept her boat at Hunghom. At about two o'clock on the morning of the 9th March her boat was on the beach at Hunhom, and she herself, her husband, an old woman, a daughter, and two children were asleep in the boat, when they were suddenly awakened by hearing the sound of voices. Then they noticed some men were on board—three or four—and they asked the occupants whether they had any money. They said to Fung Chung, "Don't make a noise or we will stab you to death." They also said; "Where are your ear-rings?" Being afraid, she took out her ear-rings and handed them to the men. At the same time one of the men hit her on the shoulder with the flat of a knife. She then jumped on to the beach and called out "Save life." Then one of the ruffians put his hand over her mouth and kept it there apparently for some little time, and when the robber cleared out she went towards Hunghom, and meeting two European constables brought them back to the boat. Four men came into the boat and three of them had knives. Prisoner was arrested on the 23rd March and identified, the others being still at large.

The evidence given at the Magistracy was repeated.

Prisoner was found guilty, but sentence was deferred, sentence being deferred in the other case also.

THE ROBBERIES WITH ARMS.

Kwok Chu and Lo Sing came up for sentence.

His Lordship—You both pleaded guilty yesterday to robbery with violence under section 31 of Ordinance 7 of 1865. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?

Prisoners said they had nothing more to say. They committed the robbery on account of poverty.

His Lordship—Both of you, armed with knives and accompanied by a third robber who seems to have got away, set upon a peaceable cattle dealer who had upon him a purse with $9 or $10 in it, which he had collected that morning from another cattle dealer at Yaumati. You set upon him as he was passing along the road, threatened his life, tied his legs together, and gaged him and stole his purse and money and a bundle of clothing he was carrying. Luckily he got free from the gag and his cries attracted the attention of In Po, a Chinese police sergeant, and another Chinese constable, who immediately gave chase and caught you both with the stolen property in your possession. You must both of you be taught you cannot rob peaceable citizens in this colony with impunity. Owing to the prevalence of crimes of violence in this colony, an Ordinance, No. 12 of 1865, was passed which recited that the punishment awarded by our laws was insufficient to deter from crimes of violence and that Ordinance provided for the addition of whipping in cases of conviction under sect. 31 of Ordinance 7 of 1865, the section under which you were convicted. The sentence passed upon you is this—you both be imprisoned for five years with hard labour, and that you receive 20 strokes on the back with the birch within a week of the date of your sentence. I may add that I think the Chinese sergeant and constable are to be commended for the promptitude and success in the pursuit of you.

Ng Fu also came up for sentence.

His Lordship—Have you anything to say why sentence should not passed upon you.

Prisoner—I have nothing to add to what I said yesterday.

His Lordship—You have been convicted of having taken part in a cruel robbery with violence on a boat-woman named Lam Pui. She had recently sold a boat and obtained some $99 for it. On the night of the 5th and early morning of the 9th March her boat was left dry on the beach at Hunghon, the tide having receded, and during the darkness you and three other robbers (three of you armed with knives) awoke the defenceless woman and an old blind man and some children asleep on board, threatened their lives, struck the woman with the flat of a knife, and, though the $99 was not on board, you stole the few dollars they had and a number of other articles. You have been convicted under the same section, No. 31 of Ordinance 7 of 1865, as the two prisoners I have just sentenced, and I sentence you on the first count to 5 years' imprisonment with hard labour

and to receive 20 strokes upon the back with a birch, such whipping to be inflicted within one week from the date of this your sentence. On the second count, which only charges simple larceny of a jacket, the nominal sentence will be six months' imprisonment with hard labour, but as it will run concurrently with the other sentence it will not increase the duration of the main sentence.

THE CHARGE AGAINST AN ARTILLERYMAN.

William Crowley, a gunner in the Royal Artillery, was charged with assaulting David McKinnon and causing him bodily harm. He pleaded not guity.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. F. Smyth, Albrecht Sander, G. H. Dann, Peter Hayes, Robert Perrie, Paul Brewitt, and C. H. Rogge.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General) said defendant in this case was charged with committing an assault and occasioning actual bodily harm upon Mr. David McKinnon on the 15th of March last. Miss Nichol, the barmaid at the Praya East Hotel, would inform the jury that sometime between seven and eight o'clock in the evening of the 15th March defendant came into the hotel. She knew him quite well by sight, because he had been in the hotel half-a-dozen times or more previously. At the time he seemed to be slightly under the influence of liquor, and put his legs on a table. Miss Nichol told him to take his legs off, and on going up to the table she noticed a stick belonging to defendant. It was a bamboo stick split at one end, and was similar to the one produced. On a friend of the barmaid coming into the hotel defendant began to fool her about and hold her round the waist. Shortly after this defendant left the premises, and went outside, and did not return. He had not been seen on the premises since. When defendant left the hotel it was nearer eight o'clock than seven. The evidence of the other witnesses would show that some time after eight oclock on the evening of the 15th March five rickshas were engaged outside the Hongkong dispensary, in these rickshas being Mrs. King, Miss Letitia King, Miss Ella King, Miss Maudie Parker, and Mr. McKinnon, the gentleman who was assaulted. They went down Praya East, and when near Fenwick's engineering shop a man rushed out from under a verandah on the south side of the Praya and tried to get hold of the first ricksha. He missed it, and also missed the second, but he caught hold of the third, which contained Miss Letitia King, and put his arm round the latter's neck. Mrs. King was in the fourth ricksha immediately behind, and she called out to Mr. McKinnon, who was in the fifth rickisha. Mr. McKinnon immediately came up to the man and asked him why he had stopped the lady. Then the man gave Mr. McKinnon a blow in the face. Mr. McKinnon returned the blow, knocking a cigar out of the man's mouth. Then the man, who had a cane in his hand, struck Mr. McKinnon across the face and hit him in the right eye with it. Then, although it did not seem quite clear, Mr. McKinnon gave the man another blow which caused him to fall down into the road. Mr. McKinnon at once felt the pain in his eye and called out that his eye was put out. He was taken to the hospital the same evening, and, unfortunately, on the 17th his eye had to be removed by the doctors of the Government Civil Hospital. After the assault, defendant and 12 other soldiers, all wearing the same uniform, were brought before Mr. McKinnon, who identified defendant as the man who had assaulted him.

The evidence given at the Magistracy having been repeated, defendant was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

THE ISLANDS OF THE NEW TERRITORY.

HON. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART'S REPORT ON LANTAO.

The following is the section of the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart's report on the New Territory dealing with the Islands:—

There are thirty-three islands within the leased territory. Some of these are uninhabited, and most of them are very small and of little or no importance.

The total area of the islands is 90 square miles, and the estimated population 13,720.

The small islands, if inhabited, contained a few fishermen only, and are not cultivated.

The six chief islands are:—

	Population.
Ts'ing I	400
Ma Wan	400
Lantao	6,860
P'ing Chau	600
Cheung Chau	5,000
Lamma	460

The island of Lantao is about 15 miles long and 5½ miles wide, being considerably larger than the island of Hongkong, which is 11 miles and from 2 to 5½ miles broad. Along the west coast are several towns and some cultivated land up to the base of the hills. These hills, which are really a continuation of the southern range of the mountain system of the San On district, present a most imposing appearance, and contain lofty peaks, the highest of which rises to an elevation of 3,050 feet. The two most flourishing towns in Lantao are Tung Chung, containing nine villages, the inhabitants of which are engaged in agriculture and fishing; and Tai O, the busiest town on the island, with a population of 3,000. The latter is a great fishing centre, and owing to the large number of fishing junks and other vessels that visit, the shopkeepers seem to do a flourishing business. The only representatives of the Chinese Government on the island are two military officers, one, a captain, stationed at Tung Chung, the other, a lieutenant, stationed at Tai O, subject to the colonel commanding stationed at Taip'ang on the mainland. The island of Lantao contains magnificent building sites, and, as it is only five miles from Hongkong, and open to the south-west monsoon during the hot months, it is not unlikely that the residents of Hongkong may during the summer make use of this island, the fine white sandy beaches of which afford excellent sea-bathing.

The island of Cheung Chau is a busy place, at which many of the steamers, launches, and junks plying between Hongkong and Macao call. There is a station of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs on this island, as there is also on the island of Ma Wan, commonly known as the Kap Shui Mum Station. The deep anchorage at Cheung Chau affords good shelter, especially during an easterly gale.

The island of Lamma, called by the Chinese *Pok Liu*, is four miles long and two miles wide. Near its centre it is so narrow that it is only a quarter of a mile across. The chief bay is Picnic Bay, on the east side, which affords secure anchorage for a vessel in about six fathoms of water. This island has four villages, the largest of which has a population of about 250.

The island of Waglan, situated to the south-east of Hongkong, has a lighthouse on it, which is at present under the control of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, and which will, I presume, in future be placed under the Harbour Master of Hongkong.

GARDEN FETE AND FANCY FAIR.

On Saturday a garden fete and fancy fair, for the benefit of the French Convent, Asile de la Sainte Enfance, took place, by permission of the Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, on the East Point Lawns, which had been decorated with Chinese lanterns and presented a very pretty appearance. Marquees were scattered about the ground.

Mrs. J. J. Bell-Irving acted as hon. secretary.

By the kindness of Lieut.-Col. Mainwaring and the officers, the band of the Royal Welch Fusiliers was in attendance.

Messrs. Rotherham, R.W.F., and McKie were the doorkeepers, and they were assisted by the following stewards:—Col. the O'Gorman, Capt. Simonds, R.A., Viscount Suirdale, Capt. the Hon. H. Trefusis, Lieut. Keys, R.N., Capt. Des Vœux, R.E., Messrs. A. Babington, Dobell, R.W.F., B. Smith, G. Stewart, H. Keswick, M. Stewart, and D. Landale. The other officials, etc., were as follow:—

Refreshment Stall:—Mrs. Bell-Irving, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Retallick, Mrs. May, Misses Jackson, Mrs. Mainwaring, and Misses Powell.

Cashier and Financial Agent:—Mr. John Barton.

Fancy Stall:—Madam O'Gorman.

German Ladies' Decorative Art Stall:—Mrs. Francis.

Post Office, Parcels Post, and Pawn Shop:—Mrs. Long.

Flower Stall, Choicest Blooms:—Miss Rosebud.

Games, Archery Resorts, &c.:—Mrs. Vernon and an able Committee.

Photographer:—Mrs. Bell-Irving and a distinguished staff.

Quite a number of entertainments were provided. There was a café chantant under the management of Messrs. G. H. Potts and F. J. Walwyn; and H.M.S. *Undaunted* Blackbird Minstrels gave a capital show. The other attractions were advertised as follows:—Vocalist: Professor Babsintown; Natural History Museum; Zoological Gardens; Palmistry; Tobogganing.

MAJOR BOWER AND THE FIRST CHINESE REGIMENT.

Major Bower, to whom the task of raising the first Chinese Regiment has been entrusted, arrived here on 13th April for the purpose of consulting the military authorities as to certain matters connected with the new battalion. He returned to Weihaiwei on the 15th. Replying to a representative of the *Daily Press*, who asked him how he was progressing, he said:

"It is too soon yet for me to say much, but so far as I have gone I am very well satisfied. When I arrived at Weihaiwei I caused placards to be issued inviting recruits, and after a time there was a fairly liberal response. I have now about 130 men, and I do not think I shall have any difficulty in raising a very fine battalion. The number who offer themselves is sufficiently large to enable me to pick and choose, and I make it a practice to only select men of the countrymen stamp, and by taking this course I am getting together a body of men of exceptionally good physique.

"Of course, they are not far advanced enough to do any shooting—in fact, we have no range as yet. The first thing is to make soldiers of them and to get them into shape by drill, and then we shall soon have them shooting. They pick up the drill very quickly indeed.

"I have had experience of the Egyptians, and though they have turned out so well I believe the Chinese will make even better troops."

THE LOSS OF THE "CLWYD."

THE CAPTAIN'S CERTIFICATE SUSPENDED FOR SIX MONTHS.

The enquiry into the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Clwyd* was resumed at the Harbour Office on the 14th April, when, after considering the matter in private for an hour, the court returned the following finding:—

We find that the British ship *Clwyd*, official number 106,845, of Liverpool, of which Thomas Thomas was master, the number of whose certificate is 06469, left Hongkong for Peru with a full cargo of rice on Thursday, the 3th March, 1899,

That at 7 p.m. a deviation was taken from Waglan Light, N. W. ½ W. (Mag.) about 20 miles distance, and from that time a fair wind was experienced and an E. and W. course was steered up to 4 a.m. on Friday. That from that time the ship was by the wind clean full with the yards braced up but not sharp.

That at about 2.30 a.m. on the 1st April breakers were seen right ahead on both bows. The helm was put hard up and an attempt made to wear the ship, but in about three or four minutes she struck and remained fast on the Pratas Shoal. The sails were clewed up and almost at once the boats—two in number—were lowered and provisioned. That shortly after 3 a.m. the crew got into the boats and left the ship's side, laying off till about 7 a.m., when an attempt was made to get alongside.

That this attempt was without result, and the ship was then abandoned and the boats steered for the main-land, arriving eventually at Hongkong.

In coming to any conclusion the court is not assisted by anything more than the memory of the master and his statements. Of logs and documentary evidence there is none, these not having been brought away when the master and crew left.

The Court is of opinion that the master would have shown better judgment in acting on the suggestion of the Sailing Directions, and have passed to leeward of the Pratas Shoal, more especially after he lost his fair wind and had to sail his ship by the wind, which continued heading the ship and breaking off. That finding the ship breaking off he should have put her on the other tack and worked further to the Northward and increased the distance from his known danger. The Court is further of opinion that the master did not make sufficient allowance for the leeway made by the ship together with the set of the current to leeward. The ship was apparently a dull sailor and probably was sagging to leeward considerably, yet only two points of correction was allowed, of which half-a-point was for deviation of the compass. Further, we consider that greater exertion might have been made after the ship struck. The only thing which appears to have been done was to brace the yards aback, and when this failed all further attempts seem to have been abandoned, and the prominent idea seems to have been that of leaving the ship.

We have carefully considered the evidence of the master and others, and also what has been advanced by the master's counsel on his behalf, and we are unanimously of opinion that the *Clwyd* was not navigated with proper seamanlike care, and further that she was prematurely abandoned.

We therefore find that the loss of the ship is to be attributed to the wrongful acts or defaults of the master, and we direct that his certificate be suspended for a period of six months, and that he be granted a mate's certificate during such suspension if he so desires.

ABANDONMENT OF THE GERMAN BARQUE "ATLANTIC."

On the 14th April a couple of Chinese junks arrived in the harbour having on board Captain Schneider (accompanied by his wife and daughter), the mate, and Chinese crew of the German barque *Atlantic*, a vessel of 760 tons, belonging to Hamburg, the vessel having been abandoned in lat. 21·47 and long. 113·14, about 60 miles distant. She left Thayang, Palawan, with a load of timber, and experiencing rough weather she sprang a leak, which necessitated the pumps being kept constantly going. When she had been 65 days at sea provisions ran short, and a call was made at Labuan. On leaving this place further rough weather was experienced, and at last the crew, on a couple of junks coming in sight, insisted on going on board them and abandoning the vessel. This was on Sunday, 9th April, when there was 8 ft. 3 ins. of water in her.

THE HAT-KNOCKING INCIDENT AT MACAO.

Mr. A. G. Romano, the Consul-General for Portugal, called upon us yesterday with reference to the report which appeared in our columns on Wednesday of the treatment to which Colonel Brown, D.S.O., was subjected at Macao on Monday last, in consequence of his failure to take off his hat when a religious procession was passing. As is not uncommon when unpleasant incidents occur, there is a direct conflict of evidence as to what really took place.

Mr. Romano was himself at Macao on Monday and attended the service at the parochial Church of San Lorenco which preceded the procession, and amongst the congregation he observed a foreign gentleman with a party of ladies, whom he was afterwards informed was Colonel Brown; and it was understood by Mr. Romano that the Colonel followed the procession, not accidently met it, as was previously stated. Mr. Romano, however, did not witness the incident outside the church, and the account he gives is based on what he afterwards heard and on statements contained in letters he has received from Macao since the first report appeared in the Press. It is to the following effect:—

Outside the church a foreign gentleman, with a party of ladies, stood to see the procession pass, keeping his hat on. A soldier spoke to him in Portuguese and motioned to him to take his hat off. This he failed to do. An officer in plain clothes then explained to him in English what the soldier's request was, but still the gentleman kept his hat on. A civilian then knocked the hat off, and, picking it up, politely handed it back, upon which the gentleman replaced it on his head. Lieut. Galhardo, who was standing in the church compound above the scene of the occurrence, seeing that the bystanders were becoming excited and that there was danger of the gentleman being mobbed, came down and interfered. Lieut. Galhardo asked the gentleman for his card, but the gentleman declined to give it, upon which Lieut. Galhardo asked him to accompany him to the English consulate. There was no arrest. It was only upon arriving at the consulate that the Lieutenant learnt that the gentleman was Colonel Brown. The penalty under Portuguese law for disrespect to religion is, for a Portuguese, a year's imprisonment, and for a foreigner, fifteen days. At the Consulate Lieut. Galhardo explained to Colonel Brown that he had committed an offence against Portuguese law and custom. Had not Lieut. Galhardo interfered, the Colonel would have been exposed to unpleasantness from the bystanders. The matter was reported to the Governor of Macao, who approved of Lieut. Galhardo's conduct, and a report of the circumstances has been made by the Macao Government to Sir Claude MacDonald.

Lieut. Galhardo is a nephew of the Governor of Macao, but does not hold the position, as stated in our report, of A.D.C.

The procession is not endowed out of funds won in the Manila lottery. It is called the Senhora Remedios Procession, not after the Macao lady of that name, but in honour of the Virgin, who in the Portuguese language bears that and several similar designations. The money won in the lottery by Senhora Remedios of Macao was devoted to other public purposes but not to the Senhora Remedios Procession.

In connection with the unpleasantness experienced by Colonel Browne at Macao recently it was stated in the semi-official account supplied by Consul-General Romano, in correction of the original report that appeared in the *Daily Press*, that there was no arrest. We notice, however, that the *Echo Macaense*, in its account of the affair, says that after Colonel Browne persisted in keeping his hat on "Lieutenant Galhardo gave the order to arrest him, and the Englishman was conducted to the British Vice-Consulate, where he was set at liberty."

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

On Saturday morning a special meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held for the purpose of considering a further outbreak of rinderpest. The President (Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer,) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Hon. R. D. Ormsby (Director of Public Works), Mr. A. W. Brewin (Acting Registrar-General), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. E. Osborne, and Mr. C. W. Duggan (secretary). Mr. C. V. Ladds (Colonial Veterinary Surgeon) was also present.

The SECRETARY read the following report from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon:—"I have the honour to report for the information of the Board that four heifers and two calves, the property of Mr. Kennedy, which are housed in a mat-shed on the far side of the Polo Ground, are infected with rinderpest. They have been under suspicion for several days, but owing to the comparatively mild type of the disease I have been unable to diagnose it with certainty until now. I recommend the immediate slaughter and burial of the whole number. I value the four heifers at $150 each and the two calves at $50 each, full value. I also recommend that the mat-shed be burned. It is a very large one and is valued by Mr. Kennedy at $200, but I think in its present condition that $100 would be sufficient compensation. Should the animals be destroyed it will clear out the entire number which were originally housed in the Causeway Bay stables, these being some of those which were removed therefrom upon the advice of the Board."

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—What is the object of killing these cattle? Why should not they be left to die.

Dr. CLARK—You are multiplying infection all the time. (To Mr. Ladds) Is the soil likely to be contaminated?

Mr. LADDS—I do not think so for long.

On the motion of Dr. CLARK, seconded by the PRESIDENT, it was decided to declare the premises an infected area.

The Hon. R. D. ORMSBY—Are there any more cattle in the vicinity?

Mr. LADDS—There are some in Shaukiwan Road near the Mica Works. They are some distance away, probably half a mile. They belong to the same man.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. OSBORNE, it was resolved that the animals in question be slaughtered and their carcases burried as soon as possible, and also that the mat-shed be destroyed.

This was all the business.

DR. DOBEROK AND THE MANILA OBSERVATORY.

APPRECIATIVE LETTER FROM HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.

AMERICAN AUTHORITIES REMOVE THE RESTRICTION.

The following correspondence *re* Manila Observatory has been published at Manila:—

Manlia, P.I., April 3, 1899.

Father Jose Algue, Director of the Manila Observatory, Manila, P. I.

Reverend Sir:—The Military Governor directs me to inform you that the following letter has been received referring to the prohibition enjoined upon you in the communication from the office of the Provost Marshal General, February 27, 1899, not to send typhoon warnings to Hongkong:—

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"Hongkong, 28th March, 1899.

Sir,—It having been brought to the notice of this Government that in consequence of a request made by the Director of the Hongkong Observatory to the Chief of the Weather Bureau, United States of America, His Excellency the Military Governor in the Philippines has ordered the discontinuance of the transmission of typhoon warnings from the Manila Observatory to Hongkong, I am directed to state that the request of the Director of the Observatory in this colony was unauthorized by this Government and that the mercantile community have intimated through the local Chamber of Commerce their appreciation of the telegraphic warnings conveyed by the Manila Observatory and the extreme regret with which they would view their discontinuance.

"Under the circumstances I hope that the order for the discontinuance of meteorological intimations may be rescinded.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

"J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
"Colonial Secretary.

"To the Secretary of the Military Governor in the Philippines."

The Military Governor desires me to say that it gives him pleasure to remove the cited prohibition, and directs that you send out the typhoon warnings so much desired in Hongkong as formerly and prior to February 27th last.—Very respectfully,

E. OTIS,
Major and Inspector General, U. S. V.,
Secretary.

At the seventh ordinary general meeting of Hall and Holts, Limited, to be held in the Company's offices, Shanghai, on the 29th inst., the Directors have decided to recommend a dividend of $2 per share, making a total of 20 per cent. for the year.

Collectors of Chinese bric-a-brac at Shanghai have recently had an exceptional opportunity of enriching their collections, Mr. A. de Malherbe having disposed of his porcelains, bronzes, etc., by auction. The sale lasted several days. Although a number of the choicest articles, on which a reserve had been set, were not sold, a sum of Tls. 9,915.50 was realised.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of the first round of the Cricket Club Lawn Tennis Tournament:—

CHAMPIONSHIP.

H. Humphreys, walk over.
H. Brayne, walk over.

"A" CLASS SINGLE HANDICAP.

H. Pinckney, walk over.
W. Newton, owe 5/6 15, beat G. A. Woodcock, scratch,—6-3, 9-7.
J. A. Jupp, owe 15-1, beat T. S. Smith, owe 15-2,—14-12, 6-2.
H. Brayne, owe 15-2, beat R. E. Humphreys, owe 3/6 15,—7-5, 6-4.
E. J. Grist, owe 5/6 15, beat C. B. Simonds, owe 5/6 15,—1-6, 2-5, 6-0.
E. Deacon, rec. 2/6 15, beat B. Morrell, scratch, —3-6, 6-0, 6-0.
Viscount Suirdale, owe 5/6 15, beat H. Hancock, owe 15.
W. Mayson, owe 4/6 15, beat P. A. Cox, owe 15,—6-4, 3-6, 6-3.
H. S. Langhorne, owe 15-3, beat A. W. Bewley, scratch,—6-3, 6-0.

"B" CLASS SINGLE HANDICAP.

O. D. Thomson, owe 15-2, beat E. Judah, scratch,—3-6, 6-0, 10-8.
W. King, scratch, beat C. D. Sanders, owe 30, —6-0, 9-7.
P. Wodehouse, owe 30, beat F. D. Bain, rec. 1/6 15,—6-1, 6-2.
A. G. Ward, scratch, beat G. H. Sexton, scratch, —3-6, 6-3, 6-3.
R. E. Belilios, owe 15-2, beat H. E. Pollock, scratch.
R. M. Ezekiel, walk over.
R. W. Castle, owe 30, beat C. H. Gale, owe 30, —7-6, 4-6, 6-4.
A. Hollingsworth, owe 30, beat W. Warren, owe 15,—6-4, 6-0.
J. F. Noble, walk over.
H. M. Elliot, scratch, beat H. Seth, owe 4/6 15 —6-0, 6-1.

DOUBLE HANDICAP.

Gedge and Thomson, walk over.
Humphreys and Jupp, owe 15-1, beat Collins and Mancell, rec. 2/6 15,—6-3, 7-5.
Newton and Deacon, owe 4/6 15, beat Williams and Stebbing, owe 15,—6-3, 6-3.
Smith and Atkinson, owe 30, beat Hastings and Strong, owe 3/6 15,—6-1, 6-4.
Mayson and King, rec. 2/6 15, beat Lammert and Bain, rec. 3/6 15,—6-1, 6-3.
Suirdale and Griffin, owe 15-3, beat Sexton and Noble, scratch,—6-1, 6-2.
Skelton and Humphreys, owe 15, beat Cox and Owen, owe 3/6 15,—8-6, 12-10.
Potts and Pinckney, owe 15-3, beat Simonds and Langhorne, owe 30,—6-3, 6-2.
Inchbald and Brayne, owe 3/6 15, beat Bewley and Wakefield, scratch.—6-1, 6-0.
Humphreys and Humphreys, rec. 2/6 15, beat Wei On and Wodehouse, owe 3/6 15,—6-1, 1-6, 6-2.

PROFESSIONAL AND COMMERCIAL PAIRS.

Langhorne and Dyson, walk over.
Humphreys and Humphreys beat Williams and Stebbing,—6-0, 6-1.
Griffin and Simonds beat Grist and Mounsey, —6-3, 7-5.
Anton and Pinckney beat Gedge and Thomson, —6-2, 6-1.
Mayson and Skelton beat Hastings and Strong, —6-3, 6-2.
Humphreys and Jupp beat Cox and Owen,— 6-8, 6-2.
Wei On and Brayne, walk over.

VETERANS' SINGLE HANDICAP.

R. E. Humphreys, owe 4/6 15, beat J. S. Ezekiel, owe 2/6 15,—6-1, 6-2.
W. W. Griffin, owe 15-3, beat G. H. Potts, owe 15-3,—6-0, 2-6, 6-4.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CLUB GOLD MEDAL AND CHAMPIONSHIP, 1899.

Seven members entered for this annual event, one of whom, Lieut. W. Lloyd, R.W.F., scratched, leaving Capt. Des Vœux, R.E., and Mr. A. S. Anton byes, whilst Dr. J. A. Lowson had to meet Mr. C. W. May, and Mr. G. Stewart faced Mr. C. M. G. Burnie. In the first round Dr. Lowson defeated his opponent by 6 up and 5 to play, Mr. Stewart winning from his adversary by 3 up and 2 to play.

Mr. Anton, having to meet Capt. Des Vœux, won his match by 3 up and 1 to play.

In the semi-final Dr. Lowson had to try conclusions with Mr. Stewart, and after a well-contested game defeated him by 3 up and 1 to play, the former's rounds being 5-3-4-4-3-6-4-4-5 =38, and 6-5-6-5-3-4-5-4-4-2=42, and the latter's a brace of 44s.

The final now lay between Dr. Lowson and Mr. Anton, and play was arranged for last Wednesday, a round of 18 holes in the forenoon and, after an hour's interval for luncheon at the Club-house, another round in the afternoon, when the members were "At Home."

The links had materially benefited by some welcome rain during the previous forty-eight hours, and the day itself, though not fine enough to induce many of the ladies to witness the match, was an excellent golfing one, the sun being hidden in the mist hanging over the valley.

Play commenced about noon, and the result of the first 18 holes left Dr. Lowson 5 up, his best round being about 39 for the nine holes. His opponent was very weak on the putting greens, and the chance of his being able to recover himself in the afternoon appeared small. Shortly before 2.30 play was resumed, the position at the 27th hole being Lowson 7 up; and at the 29th hole the match was won by 8 up and 7 to play. Anton was decidedly "off," his driving, usually so strong and good, being very poor in the third round, and though it was evidently not *his* "day out," there can be no question but that the better man won.

VOLUNTEER ANNUAL CARBINE MEETING.

This annual meeting has now come to be looked forward to with great interest by our local Corps. Started in 1893, when the Corps was re-formed, it has gone on year after year with increased numbers of competitors. The 1899 meeting commenced on Saturday last and will be concluded next Saturday The various events have been keenly contested, and a great deal of practice has lately been put in by both recruits and trained soldiers. The system of giving handicap points has encouraged young Volunteers to practice, and many of them have come well up in the various events.

Sergeant Skelton has come out well ahead of everybody for the championship of the Corps. Gunner Toller was much fancied for this event, having put on several nineties in practice, but the wind on the day of the competition was too difficult to negotiate for this and other young shots.

The Committee for this year's competition consisted of Capt. Chapman, Sergt. Skelton, Sergt. Brown, Sergt. McPhail, and Corporal Northcote, with Battery Sergt.-Major Duncan and Sergt. Smyth as joint hon. secretaries.

Miss Blake has kindly consented to present the Ladies' purse on Saturday next on the Association range, immediately after the event has been shot for, when it is expected many ladies will be present.

The following were the best scores in the first day's events:—

HANDICAP, 200 YARDS.

	Score.	Points.	Totol.
Corpl. Bamsey ..	30	4	34
Sergt. Skelton...	32	sc.	32
Bomb. Deas ...	28	4	32
Gun. Lapsley ...	28	4	32
Gun. A. Humphreys	27	5	32
Gun. Mody ...	26	6	32

HANDICAP, 400 YARDS.

Gun. J. E. Hance	32	2	34
Gun. Plummer ...	29	4	33
Capt. Chapman ...	30	2	32
Q.-M-S. Coyle ..	28	4	32
Gun. Cotton ...	28	4	32
Gun. Logan ...	25	7	32

HANDICAP, 500 YARDS.

Gun. Sutton	29	4	33
Gun. Toller	30	2	32
Sergt. Skelton... ...	31	sc.	31
Sergt. McPhail ...	31	sc.	31
Sergt. Rutter	30	1	31
Sergt. Drm. Brown...	27	4	31
Gun. Holmes	26	5	31
Gun. Mody	24	7	31

AGGREGATE, 200, 400, 500 YARDS.

	200	400	500	H'cap.	Total
Sergt. Skelton.....	32	30	31	sc.	93
Capt. Chapman	28	30	26	6	90
Sergt. Rutter	27	29	30	3	89
Gun, Toller.....	29	24	30	6	89
Gun. Donaldson.....	27	28	24	10	89
Gun. A. Humphreys...	27	24	23	15	89
Gun. Sutton	25	24	29	10	88
Sergt. Drm. Brown.....	26	25	27	10	88
Bomb. Deas.....	28	26	22	12	88
Sergt. McPhail	26	30	31	sc.	87
Bomb. Hart	29	27	27	3	86
Gun. Holmes.....	24	26	26	10	86
Corpl. Bamsey	30	23	21	12	86
Gun. Sayer.....	23	26	27	15	86
Gun, Abraham	24	25	22	15	86

FIELD BATTERY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Sergt. McPhail ...	26	30	31	87
Sergt. Rutter ...	27	29	30	86
Capt. Chapman ...	28	30	26	84
Gun. Toller ...	29	24	30	83
Bomb. Hart ...	29	27	27	83
Gun. Stewart ...	26	24	30	80

"A" MACHINE GUN CO. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Sergt. Skelton ...	32	30	31	93
Sergt. Smyth ...	28	28	25	81
Gun. Holmes ..	24	26	26	76
Sergt. Maitland...	24	28	23	75

HANDICAP FOR OFFICERS ONLY.

	200	400	500	H'cap.	Total
Capt. Chapman	28	30	26	6	90
Capt. Maitland	24	28	23	10	85
Capt. Bland.....	24	24	27	sc.	75
Capt. Sanders	26	25	10	12	73

HANDICAP FOR RECRUITS ONLY.

Gun. Abraham	24	25	22	15	86
Gun. Mody.....	26	9	24	19	78
Gun. Mencantelli	10	19	23	21	73

HANDICAP FOR MEMBERS OF BAND, TRUMPETERS, AND SIGNALLERS.

Gun. Toller	29	24	30	6	89
Sergt. Dr .. Brown.....	26	25	27	10	88
Bomb. Hart	29	27	27	3	86

NET SCORE FOR INSTRUCTORS ONLY.

Sgt. Drm. Mackie, R.W.F.	23	26	23	72
Q.-M.-S. Smith, R.A.....	30	22	20	72

NET SCORE FOR CORPS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Sgt. Skelton "A" M.G. Co.	32	30	31	93

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE FIGHTING IN THE HINTERLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Assuming that the attack made upon British troops by Chinese in the portion of the Kowloon hinterland which has been leased by the Chinese Government to the British Government is regarded as matter for comment and criticism by the general public, and that you will be inclined to encourage rather than discourage discussion of the situation, I venture the following remarks on your report of the ferment and editorial remarks of this date.

In the first place, as regards the question of propriety of the recent visit of His Excellency Governor Blake to the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, you assert that, in view of the subsequent events, "the recent visit of the Governor to the Viceroy of Canton to solicit the protection of Chinese "braves" for British officials and British property bears an even more undignified appearance than it did at the time." If His Excellency did solicit the *protection* of Chinese 'braves' for British officials and British property, then his action certainly merits the censure which your leader indicates as called for and justifiable under the circumstances. It is, however, not easy to believe that the Governor of this colony made the peculiar representation to the aged Viceroy which your comment is presumably based upon. Surely there must be some misunderstanding connected with what took place at the interview between Governor Blake and Viceroy Tan. I think it fair to assume that the Governor's representations to the Chinese Viceroy were in the nature of a clear explanation of the responsibility which rested upon the Viceroy to hand over the leased territory in a proper and peaceful manner, in accordance with the instructions which it is to be assumed he had received many months previously from the Central Government in Peking. It is, I should say, also likely that the Gover-

nor warned the Viceroy of the danger to the Chinese Government which would result from any attempt on his part to prevent, by force, the assumption by the British Government of full control over the leased territory on a certain date. I do not consider it probable that the Governor would have troubled himself to proceed to Canton to interview Viceroy Tan unless he had very good reason for believing that serious trouble was brewing and that the intended disturbance was planned with his (the Viceroy's) knowledge and tacit consent; but it is of course impossible to say what prompted the trip to Canton. The fact that the Governor went promptly to the fountain head seems to indicate that he has acquired considerable knowledge of the complex system of government in China. He is doubtless aware that there can be no serious anti-foreign disturbances in China without a substratum of official connivance and instigation. There can be no massing of a band of rowdies in a district without the District Magistrate obtaining information from his subordinates soon enough to nip the rising in the bud, if he has a mind to do so. In his "Chinese Characteristics" (pages 229, 230, 232, 233, and 234) Mr. Arthur H. Smith, who has resided over 20 years in China and among the Chinese, explains pretty clearly the ways and means which the officials, from the highest to the lowest, have of obtaining information quickly, of keeping order in the provinces, and of fixing responsibility in high quarters. Nothing escapes the headmen of villages; from them information goes to the village constable or bailiff, from the latter to the District Magistrate, and thence to the Viceroy or Governor of the province.

It is incredible that a small band of armed men, much less over a thousand, could have been massed in the territory in question without the District Magistrate being fully aware of what was going on. When he knew about it it is well nigh certain that he promptly reported to his superiors in Canton, and if the latter failed to apprise the British authorities, either directly or through the British Consul in Canton, then I think the connivance and duplicity of the Chinese Viceroy and the Governor of Kwangtung may be considered as a well-established fact.

If my memory serves me correctly, the present Viceroy of the Liang Kwang held office as Viceroy of Ming Chi, with headquarters at Foochow, at the time of the awful Kucheng massacre in August, 1895, when so many defenceless and unoffending English ladies and children were barbarously done to death by what was designated at the time "Chinese rowdies." In that matter the Viceroy and the Magistrate of Kucheng escaped all trouble, the former being in fact promoted, taking over the seals of office in Canton from Li Han-chang a few months after the shocking affair. The Kucheng massacre ended up in "olo fashon"—the heads of a few coolies cut off to satisfy all parties! The officials who were really responsible, without whose tacit consent it is presumable the terrible slaughter could never have occurred, escaped punishment; but I shall not soon forget the hope that was expressed at the time in many British journals that the Kucheng massacre would be made a lesson to the higher officials throughout China—that the British Government would not settle the matter on the principle of "bloodfor blood, a tooth for a tooth, and an eye for an eye." But the "olo fashon" was once more reverted to, and it remained for our Teutonic friends to take an entirely new and most satisfactory departure in dealing with Chinese duplicity and savagery. To avenge the brutal massacre of two German missionaries they seized Kiaochow Bay and insisted on the prompt degradation and dismissal from office of the Governor of Shantung province.

You are, Sir, unquestionably right in the assertion that "the movement (in the Kowloon hinterland) could not have succeeded without official connivance and incitement;" but I fancy the report about the Hanlin named Tang Yuen-keng, of Canton, being surreptitiously connected with wanton attack on the British troops has probably but little foundation in fact. There may be an attempt made to make a scapegoat of him to shield some of the high and mighty gentlemen in Canton who have so much to gain—and have in fact gained much—by being in a position to tyrrannize over and fleece the masses and hamper the development of trade in the Liang Kwang by the levy of illegal and indefinite taxes on imports and exports.

In conclusion, permit me to submit the opinion that what should now chiefly concern us is, not what could or should have been done to prevent trouble, but the acquisition of knowledge of the real gravity of the situation. It must have been well known to the instigators of the outrage that a thousand "braves" could not prevent the hoisting of the British flag at Taipo; nor could ten thousand Chinese. In the end all opposition was bound to be suppressed. What then are the Chinese officials driving at?—Yours faithfully,

OLD RESIDENT.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1899.

[The Viceroy of Min-che at the time of the Kucheng massacre was Pien Pao-chuan. The present Viceroy of Canton is Tan Chung-lin. ED., *D.P.*]

AN EX-POLICEMAN'S EXPERIENCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Having left the Hongkong Police Force with a pension many years ago, and my career since having been somewhat checkered, I thought perhaps a few lines might be interesting, especially so if some of my old brother officers are still in harness in that dot on the ocean. On arriving in Scotland, after taking my discharge, I found it something like impossible to settle there, so I crossed the Atlantic and kept moving around the continent of America for years. At last I settled on a ranch with a few head of stock in the Canadian North-west Territory. I was getting along all right when a rumour spread that gold was very plentiful in Alaska, and my ranch being near a town called Edmonton, where it was reported a trail could be found to the gold-fields, leading mostly in a north-westerly direction, I started for Klondike, with hundreds more, about two years ago. Then came trials that make Job's dwindle into insignificance. We had over twelve months of a journey before we reached Dawson, the principal mining camp. The hardships were such that many succumbed to cold and fatigue, and many suicided in despair. When I was in the Force I often would grumble at half-an-hour's drill, but—I have had a lesson since. However, fortune did not smile on me, and after a few months spent in laborious work, thawing ground, digging and washing dirt, I started for Victoria, and had a pleasant trip (compared with the north-west journey) of about six weeks, mostly by water. Our boat landed in Victoria harbour late one evening about Chinese new-year time. The first sound I heard next morning had somewhat of a similarity to the strains of the bagpipes, and looking from my bedroom window I got a glimpse of the Celestial dragon, as Burns describes the devil, "raging like a roaring lion, for prey all holes and corners trying." I was now thrown into doubting castle whether this was Victoria, B.C., or Victoria, H.K., especially so when I observed that the mainland over the bay somewhat resembled British Kowloon, where in former years I was the representative of law and order. I should very much like to give the old peninsula a visit and have a tram run to the Peak before returning to my prairie home, but my poor success in the land of nuggets will not permit of this. Trusting, Mr. Editor, you will find a spare corner for the above—I am,

ROBERT SIMPSON.

Victoria, British Columbia,
14th March, 1899.

A PATRIOTIC APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—It appears to us that, amongst the British population of Hongkong, greater interest ought to be taken in the Volunteer movement, a movement which deserves the support of every man capable of carrying arms, inasmuch as it strengthens that military force which is the safeguard to our commercial, political, and religious privileges throughout the Empire.

Circumstances have shown us, quite recently, that it is not alone the European Powers, seeking territory in the Far East, whom we have to provide against, but that there is an ever present danger nearer at hand. To the heads of firms and employers of labour we therefore say: "Grant your employés every privilege compatible with the carrying on of your business, so that they may be Volunteers in real earnest, and not in name only." To the young men of Hongkong we are sure that we have only to recall the fact that they are subjects of the Queen, to induce them to come forward at once and join that organization which helps to preserve the integrity of their hearths and homes and to promote the peace and prosperity of the community.

To all we say: Remember that the time may come when of necessity your services may be required.

Is it not better, then, that all men should possess that knowledge of arms which will render them efficient defenders of their families and their Empire?

We confidently call on the young men of Hongkong to join the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and so obtain that knowledge of arms forthwith.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN EMPRESS.

R. B. MAINWARING, Colonel, R.W.F.,
Acting Commandant.
H.K. Vol. Corps.

ARTHUR CHAPMAN,
Capt H.K. Vol. Corps.

E. D. SANDERS,
Capt. H.K. Vol. Corps.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1899.

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders, to be held at the offices of the Association, No. 26, The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, 25th April:—

The Board of Directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited statement of accounts and balance sheet to the 31st December, 1898.

Working account, 1897 and former years.—This account shows a credit balance of $122,600.86, against $187,345.15 on the 31st December, 1897. The Directors recommend the payment of a dividend to shareholders out of this account of 10 per cent. The account will then stand as follows:—

Dividend of 10 per cent. (=$6 per share)	$48,000.00
Balance to be carried forward ...	74,600.86
	$122,600.86

Working Account, 1898.—The net premia earned during 1898, after deducting return premia, re-insurance premia, &c., amount to $595,944.90, against $515,156.74 during 1897, and the account shows a balance at credit of $275 918.85, on the 31st December last, which the Directors recommend carrying forward.

In addition to the claims and losses paid during the year, which amount to $281,459.90 (equal to 47.23 per cent. of the net premia), there are claims pending on known losses and casualties which are estimated at about $117,000.

Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Account.—Owing to the depreciation at the end of 1898 of some of the Association's Investments, this account has been reduced by $26,123.46, and now amounts to $59,437.81.

Sterling Exchange has been taken at 2s. 8¼d. per tael (the demand rates on 31st December, 1898), and the relative value between dollars and taels at 73.

Investments.—The Value on 31st December last has been taken for all the Association's Investments.

Directors.—Mr. E. B. Skottowe resumed his seat on the Board on his return to Shanghai last year, Mr. T. E. Sansom having resigned owing to his departure from Shanghai.

In accordance with the Articles of Association the present Directors all retire from Office, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor.—The Accounts have been audited by Mr. Augustus White, who offers himself

for re-election.—By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 6th April, 1899.

WORKING ACCOUNT 12 MONTHS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Dr.	$ c.
To net premia, less re-insurances, &c.	595,944.90
To interest account	70,761.86
To transfer fees account	83.00
	$666,789.76

Cr.	$ c.
By claims paid, less re-insurances, &c.	281,459.90
By agency commissions	80,971.85
By head office and general charges	29,096.79
By London charges	21,404.82
By Hongkong charges	4,289.29
By agency charges	10,209.42
By directors', auditor's, committee's fees	6,413.37
By exchange account	6,975.47
By balance	275,918.85
	$666,789.76

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1897, AND FORMER YEARS.

Dr.	$ c
To balance of working account, 1897, from last account	226,512.92
To balance of working account, former years, from last account	187,345.15
	$413,858.07

Cr.	$ c.
By net claims, re-insurance premia, and premia returned, &c., account 1897	225,330.88
By special dividend—Former years account, $6 per share on 8,000 shares	48,000.00
By net claims, and all payments account former years	17,926.33
By balance	122,600.86
	$413,858.07

BALANCE SHEET, ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Dr. LIABILITIES.	$ c.
Capital—8,000 shares of $100 each upon which the sum of $60 per share has been called and paid up	480,000.00
Reserve fund	516,000.00
Exchange and investment fluctuation account	59,437.31
Working account, 1898	275,918.85
Working account, 1897 and former years	122,600.86
Uncollected dividends and bonus	3,010.65
	$1,456,968.17

Cr. ASSETS.	$ c
Midland Railway Company, consolidated 2½ per cent. perpetual preference stock £7,013.4.0	70,403.34
Great Northern Railway Co., consolidated 4 per cent. perpetual preference stock, £2,145.0.0	21,532.99
London and North Western Railway Co., consolidated 4 per cent. preference stock £3,600.0.0	36,139.29
Great Western Railway Co., 4 per cent debenture stock, £1,800.0.0	18,069.64
Great Western Railway Co. 4½ per cent. debenture stock, £3,020.0.0	30,316.35
India 3½ per cent stock, 1931, £2,139.4.9	21,475.15
Mortgages on real estate at Shanghai	376,712.33
Chinese Imperial Government E loan of 1886	82,534.25
Cash at Bankers on fixed deposit	232,876.71
Cash at Bankers on current account	93,694.33
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited 6 per cent. debentures of 1890	34,589.04
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited 6 per cent. debentures of 1894	34,589.04
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited 5 per cent. debentures of 1896	11,095.89
Shanghai Municipal 5 per cent. debentures of 1892	23,547.94
Shanghai Municipal 5 per cent. debentures of 1895	6,780.82
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. 6 per cent. debentures	68,835.62
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Limited, 5 per cent. debentures of 1898	29,280.82
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Limited, shares	5,308.22
S. C. Farnham & Co., Limited, shares	18,197.26
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited, shares	36,375.00
Boyd & Co., Limited, shares	6,335.62
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, shares	2,250.00
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co., Ltd., shares	5,547.95
North China Insurance Co., Ltd., shares	248.58
Policy stamps at agencies	552.71
Head office and London furniture	2,969.30
Due by agencies, premia in course of collection, and sundry outstandings	186,711.48
	$1,456,968.17

RAUB.

Manager's Report for the five weeks ending 3rd April 1899:—

Raub Hole.—The only work being done in this section is sinking the winze below the 216 feet level on the ore chute and driving the crosscut east from the same level.

Winze.—A chamber has been cut in the hanging wall of the level and a windlass fixed out of the way of trucking. The winze is now down 10 feet on the back of the lode and so far dry.

Crosscut.—This has been steadily extended from the level, the country gone through being dry black slate with flat floors running through it.

The water in this mine is not quite so heavy.

Bukit Hitam.—In this section prospects have very much improved since my last report.

In the Crosscut going in East from the end of the North level the total distance is 24 ft. At 22 ft. in the lode was cut carring good gold. We have now cut into it 2 ft. and are not yet through it. As soon as the lode was cut it drained the air-shaft above. The sinking of this shaft has been resumed and I hope to break through to the crosscut in about to days. The lode in the crosscut is making a lot of water. This looks well for there being a large lode in this end also. It is quite evident that the lode in this end has been thrown over to the east by the cross-course at the shaft.

South End at the Airshaft.—In this end the lode in the level and air-shaft is over 30 ft. wide and carries fair gold all through; for several feet on the West side it will go fully two ounces per ton. I have now got the shaft connected by tramway with the ore hopper, so I shall be able to send a good deal of crushing stuff to the mill from this end of the mine.

Bukit Koman No. 1 Level North.—The work of re-timbering this level is proceeding steadily; only the best sawn Merbau timber is being put in for sets 12 in. by 12 in. timber being used.

Good progress is being made cleaning up the debris from the burst we had some time ago. I hope in another fortnight to have the level cleaned up and driving resumed.

I am also preparing to sink No. 2 Winze to connect this level with the No. 2 Level.

No. 1 Level South.—This level has been steadily extended since date of my last report. The lode is 2 ft. wide in the face and of fair quality. It is well defined and carries a nice soft parting between the lode and footwall. Another month should about see the face of this level in a line with the No. 1 South Engine Shaft.

No. 2 South Winze is now sunk to a depth of 24 ft. in quartz and quartz leaders.

No. 6 South Air-Shaft.—This is now drained and the sinking has been resumed. It is being sunk all in quartz carrying gold. About a fortnight should see this shaft through to the stopes below and will be a great convenience for ventilating and sending down timber to this part of the mine.

Stopes.—The four leading stopes over the back of this level have pinched and are from 2 ft. to 4 ft. wide, the ore being of low grade.

There is no change in the rest of the stopes which continue to turn out good ore.

No. 2 Level North End.—The lode in the face of this drive is being taken out 12 ft. wide and shows good gold all through with quartz still showing in the hanging wall. I have every reason to believe the lode is of great width for a considerable distance along this level the same as in the level above.

South End No. 2 Level.—I have stopped driving this end for the present and have started cross cutting to see if the ore body is east of the level, we are not in far enough to say anything about it yet.

No. 1 South Shaft.—We can do nothing in this shaft till we get the pumps and pumping gear.

Bukit Fellis 250 Level East Crosscut.—The crosscut going in east from the shaft is now in 200 ft. Nothing has yet been cut in this crosscut.

250 Level West Crosscut.—This is now in 100 ft. from the shaft; at 70 ft. in a very nice looking reef was cut through about 3 ft. wide but no gold could be got in it. I intend driving on this later on.

Little work has been done in the bottom level during the month owing to an accident to the cross-head on steam piston rod.

Battery.—This has been kept steadily at work during the month. On Monday last the usual monthly rough clean up took place when 1266 tons of ore gave a return of 2410 ounces of amalgam. This is considerably below the corresponding clean up last time and is owing to the lode having pinched small in two of the principal stopes and crushing a considerable quantity of the debris from the Main North Drive Bukit Koman, where the burst occurred.

We shall have to stop crushing for two or three days to put new foundations under the mill engine, the present ones have been in 10 years and some of the timbers are completely rotten. I was in hopes of being able to run till the new mill is ready, but find I cannot do so.

Electric Installation.—All round steady progress is being made with the work. The dam over the Sempan is about finished, a few little finishing touches only requiring to be done. During the month the gap in the dam has been successfully closed with concrete. As this work had to be done under water it was a work requiring great care and caused a good deal of anxiety. Several times the river rose right over the work but no damage.

The flume is about half put together and another month should see it about finished. The Power Station building is ready to put the roof on.

About 1½ miles of Cable Posts are erected with Cross arms and Insulators fixed in position. About the same distance of Telephone is finished and wired.

New Battery and Dam.—Good progress is being made with these works.

WM. BIBBY, Manager

BANK OF CHINA AND JAPAN, LIMITED.

The report of the Bank of China and Japan (Limited), to Dec. 31 last, states:—A final payment was made to depositors in the old bank on May 14th, and their committee obtained their discharge from the Court on July 27th last. The Taotai of Shanghai, on Oct. 24th, gave a decision adverse to the bank in the test suits instituted in this Court against recalcitrant Chinese shareholders, but, on appeal, the Tsung-li Yamên have ordered the case to be reheard by the Viceroy of Nanking. In the suit in New York Courts, against an American shareholder, judgment in favour of the bank for the amount sued for, with costs, was obtained on 3rd ultimo, but the defendant has appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court against this judgment. The accounts show a result of £2,325 to the credit of profit and loss account, which sum it is proposed to carry forward. Deficiency account has been reduced to £209,946, a sum of £3,494 having been recovered from old shareholders during the year. A branch of the bank has been opened at Singapore.

THE ILLNESS OF THE BRITISH MINISTER.

We learn that the illness of the British Minister, which so completely prostrated him as to render his mission up the Yangtse entirely abortive, is nothing more or less that Ningpo varnish poisoning. Old residents in China are well acquainted with this very unpleasant disease, the severity of which, in the case of the British Minister, we are sorry to hear, is all the more marked because his constitution generally has been very much run down. It appears that Mr. Pecham Warren, the Consul at Hankow, on hearing that Sir Claude and Lady MacDonald were to be his guests, had the Consular residence renovated and varnished lately. But the varnish had not quite dried when his visitors arrived. Now host and guest are both laid up from the effects of this stinking and dangerous Chinese polish. It is hoped, however, that Sir Claude will be well enough to come on to Shanghai in time to catch the next German mail steamer.—*China Gazette.*

THE JAPANESE IN FUHKIEN.

Recently a sketchy rumour reached Tokyo to the effect that Japanese subjects had been roughly handled by Chinese in Ching-chiu. Details are now published. Since Japan obtained from China promise that the province of Fuhkien should not be alienated, the Fuhkienese, it is said, have become persuaded that their destiny is to pass under Japanese rule, and they accordingly devote themselves assiduously to currying favour with the Japanese. The effect of this new disposition has been manifested strongly in the domain of religious propagandism. The Buddhist of Hongwanji have representatives in Fuhkien who are actively engaged in the work of proselytizing. Of late—that is to say, since the non-alienation engagement—marked success has attended the efforts of the propagandists. They have now a thousand converts in Amoy, eight hundred in Chiong-chiu and six hundred in Tswanchiu. On the 20th of January, two Japanese engineers who had been engaged surveying the new settlement in Amoy, paid a sight-seeing visit to Chiong-chiu, and were shown round by their countryman, the Buddhist priest. While passing through one of the streets, they were set upon by a number of native Roman Catholics, dragged from their palanquins, hauled off to the Roman Catholic Church, and treated with great indignity in the presence of a Spanish *padre*. The engineers shook the dust of Chiong-chiu off their feet as speedily as possible, but the Buddhist priest insisted on remaining, despite the urgent advice of the Japanese Consul in Amoy. Finally the Consul sent his constable to compel the withdrawal of the priest. But after the latter had retired to Amoy his former parishioners made constant applications for his return, and finally he went back to Chiong-chiu, the Consul having obtained an engagement from the local authorities of that place that they would protect him. Such is the story told by Tokyo newspapers. It is the first example of Japanese religionists encountering difficulties which are only too familiar to Western propagandists.—*Japan Mail.*

PRESENTATION TO MR. E. F. ALFORD.

In view of his departure from Shanghai, the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, on the 7th April, convened a special meeting for the purpose of presenting Mr. E. F. Alford, the ex-Chairman of the Chamber, with an Address as a mark of the Chamber's appreciation of his services. The proceedings took place at the Offices of the Chamber, Kiukiang Road. Mr. W. D. Little presided, and amongst those present were Messrs. Wade Gard'ner, J. Chapsal, A. Korff, J. C. Bois, C. Brodersen, J. H. McMichael, A. Werth (Committee), F. J. Maitland, C. J. Dudgeon, E. Davies, J. F. Seaman, D. M. Moses, S. A. Hardoon, H. R. Hearn, Komura, J. Henningsen, R. Inglis, R. W. Little, C. S. Addis, Vander Stegen, J. L. Scott, J. W. Harding, E B. Skottowe, W. S. Jackson, J. S. Fearon, M. Rohde, C. M. Dyce, G. A. Matthews, Max Adler, and Drummond Hay (Secretary).

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, we are met here to-day to say good-bye to one who has been our Chairman for the past three years. Mr. Alford, it was our intention to present you with an item of Chinese manufacture, that might serve to remind you of Shanghai and the members of the Chamber of Commerce. This souvenir is not yet ready. It was further intended that the Address—which we are about to offer you—should have been suitably got up and signed by the members. Time has not permitted, but I hope to have the pleasure of forwarding it to you shortly. Meantime, with your permission, I will read it:—

"On the occasion of your going home, the members of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce desire to express appreciation of services rendered during three years of your occupancy of the onerous post of Chairman.

"During your term of office the power and influence of the Chamber, representative as it is of the cosmopolitan nature of this Settlement, has been maintained and strengthened, and it is largely by your hard work and zeal that the Chamber occupies a place in the forefront of general efforts, aimed at safeguarding commercial interests, not only in Shanghai but throughout all China.

"The radical changes which, during the past three years have taken place in China have made your period of office one requiring exceptional vigilance for the protection of foreign trade in this Empire.

"The thoroughness of your work in keeping watch upon events in their relation to trading interests it is especially desired to recognise, in the further development of the present complex situation, the loss of your able and valuable services as co-adjutor is felt by all of us as one which it will be hard to replace."

We trust, Sir, that you will have a pleasant voyage home. In our hearty wishes for your happiness and prosperity in the future, we desire to include Mrs. Alford and your family. I fear our words have not adequately expressed our feeling towards you, but I assure you that our wishes are sincere. (Applause.)

Mr. Alford in reply said—Mr. Little, and gentlemen, I do not known how to express my appreciation of the honour you have done me, or my thanks for the kind words you have uttered and the souvenir which I understand you are kind enough to present to my wife and myself. When three years ago I was asked to undertake the Chairmanship of this Chamber I did so with much reluctance, because I doubted my own fitness for the office, but I may say I was reassured on that point by the confidence shown me by the Committee. I think it is to that confidence and assistance, given me both by the Vice-Chairman and the other members, that the usefulness of the Chamber has been increased, and I hope maintained, rather than from any personal efforts of my own. That there have been periods entailing a sacrifice of time and of labour is, of course, undeniable, but when work is a pleasure to the worker it almost becomes a pastime, and I think the thanks are more due to those who gave me the opportunity of occupying the position rather than to me for the manner in which I have occupied it. I do not know how to thank you, for I feel naturally what is probably the termination of my career in Shanghai, as I think it is unlikely, except under very exceptional circumstances, I shall return. I feel it very difficult to express myself at the severance of the ties of friendship and association which have lasted with me for over thirty-one years. It was in 1867 that I first came out to China and was employed by the firm with which it has been my good fortune to remain and become a partner. Thirty-two years is a long time to look back upon, and think of the difficulties and, perhaps, one of the first difficulties I recollect was being called into the private office by the senior in Hongkong and told that my handwriting was good enough for a servant, but I was not paid to spoil the books. (Laughter.) With the aid of a broad pen, however, I overcame the caligraphic difficulty, and I have got over many other difficulties. But I did not come here to mention personal matters of that kind, and I will take the opportunity to again urge upon the Chamber, as I wrote in the memorandum to the Committee, the desirability of continued support and adhesion to the one body which represents the interests of all nations. It has been a pleasure to me to work on this Committee not only composed of my fellow-countrymen, but composed of men who I think have become my personal friends of American, French, German, and Russian nationality, and I can look back with satisfaction on the fact that in all our relations during the past three years there has never been one word or one thought which was distasteful or painful to any one of those nationalities. Gentlemen, I really do not know what I can say more than that I thank you from the bottom of my heart. I appreciate greatly the honour and compliment you have paid me, and I can only trust that the future of the Chamber will continue to be as useful and satisfactory to all interests and all nations. Gentlemen, I again thank you. (Applause.)—*N. C. Daily News.*

H.M.S *Woodcock* left Hankow for Ichang on the 10th inst.

FRENCH AND BRITISH INTEREST AT FOOCHOW.

The *Avenir du Tonkin* has an article on the Foochow Arsenal, in commencing which it says:—"We believe we are correct in saying that Lord Charles Beresford made strong representations to the Peking Government that the management of the Foochow Arsenal should be taken away from the French and given to the English. The following was the plan concocted with Sir Claude MacDonald: An inquiry into the new French management of the Arsenal was to be demanded by the Empress. An unfavourable report would be made. The Arsenal would then be temporarily replaced in the hands of Chinese engineers, and afterwards given definitely to the English, who would undertake to construct for the Chinese Government a complete fleet. The "cavalry of St. George" would then play its customary part. We would be evicted from Foochow, in virtue of the programme Lord Beresford was commissioned to apply when visiting all the coast defences of China. The English wish to take charge of all these defences, including the Foochow Arsenal." Our contemporary then goes on to refer to the organisation and resources of the Arsenal, and concludes as follows:—"Having been reorganised by the French, England would like to derive the sole benefit. It is the eternal *Sic vos non vobis*. But we hope that the French Government will protect the work of our nationals. The Foochow Arsenal is a French glory which ought to remain French while rendering great services to China. If our Fokien establishment is endangered, we will be driven out of the province, and from Shanghai to Canton the English will no longer encounter any obstacle. The intrigues which are going on about Foochow are graver than is generally supposed. It is not a question of whether a factory shall work or shall not work; it is the irresistible influence exercised upon the Chinese mind by the order, the clearness of conception, and the honesty of the French engineers that is at stake. One cannot but hope that this influence may continue to be exercised. An attempt is being made everywhere to substitute English influence. Shall we permit it?"

HONGKONG.

There were 2,303 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 223 were Europeans.

Medical inspection of vessels arriving at Shanghai from Hongkong is enforced at Tsung-pao-sha Island, outside Woosung, from the 22nd inst.

The maximum temperature last month was 80.1, on the 30th, and the mimimum 52.8, on the 31st, the mean for the whole month being 64.9. The rainfall amounted to 0.315 in.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Surgeon-Captain F. O. Stedman, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, has been granted twelve months' leave of absence with effect from the 1st May.

H.M.S. *Alacrity* with Admiral Seymour on board arrived at Shanghai on the 7th April. She left Hongkong on the 23rd ult. calling at the Formosa ports, Wenchow, and Chinhai *en route*.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain E. D. Sanders, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency with effect from the 9th inst.

The number of cases of communicable disease notified as occurring in the colony last week was as follows:—Bubonic plague, 10 cases, 4 deaths; enteric fever, 1 case (at the Peak); puerperal fever, 1 case; smallpox, 4 cases.

A *Gazette* Extraordinary was issued on 19th April notifying the Governor's assent, given in the name and on behalf of the Queen, to the Hongkong Extension Exemption Ordinance, the Local Communities and Tribunals Ordinance, and the New Territories Regulation Ordinance, passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 18th.

Mr. W. H. T. Davis, Manager of the Hongkong branch of the Straits Insurance Co., Limited, informs us that he has received from the head office, Singapore, a telegram giving the following results of last year's working:—Net premiums $650,000, net losses $280,000, commissions $20,000, expenses $190,000, net amount of marine losses paid on account of 1897 and previous years $516,000, interest $28,000.

It has been decided by the Board of Directors of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited, that the 5,121 unallotted shares (which were subscribed for nearly three times over, chiefly at the price of $76 per share) shall participate *pari passu* with the other shares in the dividend for the current half year from 1st January.

The stamp revenue for the first quarter of the present year amounted to $99,995, as compared with $113,825 in the corresponding quarter of last year. There were increases in twenty-six items, amounting to $13,504, and decreases in sixteen items, amounting to $28,334, of which $26,669 occurred under the head of probate.

We regret to learn that telegraphic intelligence has been received of the death at Peking of Mr. R. A. Anderson, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which occurred on 13th April the cause being typhoid fever. Mr. Anderson was transferred last summer from Hongkong to Shanghai, where he had been stationed on a previous occasion, and at both ports the news of his death will throw a gloom over a large circle of friends.

The Adjutant of the Volunteer Corps is taking advantage of the trouble in connection with our new territory to endeavour to get recruits. He is wise, as it has been over and over again proved that there is nothing like a chance of active work for inducing young men to flock to the standard. The Volunteer force in England was originated owing to a scare of invasion from France, and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, which had become moribund, was revived with vigour at the time of the Tientsin massacre.

The following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st March, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks, are published:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ...	$2,469,637	$1,500,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	6,902,870	4,500,000
National Bank of China, Limited	448,721	150,000
Total	$9,821,228	$6,150,000

At the regular convocation of United Chapter, No. 1,341, E.C., held on 19th April, M.E. Comp. E. C. Ray (in the absence of M.E. Comp. the Hon. C. P. Chater, D.G. Sup.) attended by the D.G. officers, installed the following Principals for the ensuing year:—M.E.Z., M.E. Comp. H. E. A. Hoile; H., M.E. Comp. W. M. B. Arthur; J., M.E. Comp. J. Bremner. The M.E.Z. then invested the following officers:—Treasurer, Comp. J. R. Grimble; Scribe E., M.E. Comp. G. J. W. King; Scribe N., Comp. I. A. Wheal; Sojourner, Comp. W. H. E. Smith; First Assistant S., Comp. G. W. Watling; Second Assistant S., Comp. H. Gilmour; Dir. of Cer., Comp. J. H. Varcoe; Steward, Comp. F. Stainton; Janitor, Comp. J. Maxwell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

T.R.H. Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia arrived at Woosung in the *Deutschland* on Thursday evening, 15th April. The Princess went up Shanghai the same night while the Prince followed next morning. They were expected, in company with Dr. and Mrs. Knappe, to proceed in house-boats to Hangchow.

A Peking dispatch states that Captains Yeh and Sa of the Chinese Navy, both of whom are graduates of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, England, and took post-graduate courses as sub-lieutenants in the British Mediterranean fleet in the early eighties, have been called by special edict of the Empress Dowager to Peking, it being her purpose to select one of the two to become the Admiral of the new Peiyang squadron. This squadron will consist, by July next, of six fast cruisers of from 3,500 to 4,500 tons, several torpedo gunboats, and gunboats.—*N. C. Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1898-99 lbs.	1897-98 lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai...	12,230,063	15,099,727
Foochow	12,676,578	12,60 ,188
Amoy.....	688,318	68 ,651
Canton	5,149,722	5,889,288
	31,044,281	34,281,854

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99 lbs.	1897-98. lbs.
Shanghai.....	16,621,547	20,836,000
Amoy	15,036,413	15,861,506
Foochow	9,178,280	7,740,345
	40,836,240	43,47,8454

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

	1898-99 lbs.	1897-98 lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	22,783,272	19,462,293

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99 lbs.	1897-98 lbs.
Yokohama	25,825,974	26,739,512
Kobe.....	13,948,634	16,732,118
	39,774,608	43,471,630

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 15th April.—(From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular).—The Home markets keep firm, Blue Elephants are quoted in London at 13/3, and Gold Kilings Lyons at Fcs. 32.25. Raw Silk.—The feature of the week has been the further settlement of New Season Silk, prices remain about the same, but owing to a slight advance in Exchange, laying down costs are higher. We now estimate the total settlements at 6,500/7,000 bales, of which some 1,500 bales are coarse silks. Including Hand Filatures, the settlements of New Season Silk amount to 20 per cent. of an average export of White Silk. Yellow Silk.—50 bales old Silk have changed hands. We hear of no contracts for new Yellow Silk. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, April 8th to 14th, are: 477 bales White, 94 bales Yellow and 149 bales Wild Silk. Re-reels and Filatures.—Further contracts have been reported for America in Hand Filatures, and the total settlements are fully 2,500 bales; for Lyons about 500 bales in all have been settled. In old Silk a small parcel of Pegasus 1 and 2 have been done for the Continent. Steam Filatures.—We hear that contracts have been made for good Market Steam Filatures 13/15, at Tls. 840 for No. I. Shoushing Spinning Cocoons 4.50 to 1 have been settled at Tls. 137½ Shanghai prices. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 3,991 bales to the Continent, 2,743 bales to America, and 146 bales to London. Wild Silk.—Sale are reported to extent of 50 bales (old cargo). Waste Silk.—Small business doing, 200 piculs Tussah Waste 60 per cent. have been settled at Tls. 25¾. Pongees.—2,000 piculs White Pongees, 21/22 in by 70 yds. by 56/7 oz. 5 per cent. congee Tls. 17.70. 1,500 piculs Shantung Pongees, 19 in. by 19 yds. by 25/6 oz. Tls. 4.40. Shangtung Pongees, 18½ in. by 18½ yds. by 22 oz. Tls. 2.70.

Prices calculated by Maerten's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/8⅝. Freight Tls. 7.80 per bale.

	Tls. per pcl.	Stlg. per lb.
Tsatlee.—Mountain 5	522½	12/2
,, Silver Double Elephant	510	11/10½
,, Gold Kiling	502½	11/8½
,, Heimtah Stork Chayling.....	485	11/4
Yellow Silk—Tungloh .....385 a 405	9/1 a 9/6	
,, Kopun.....	320	7/7
,, Wongchow Market 2.....	240	5/9½
Hand Filature.—		
Pegasus 1 & 2 .....655 a 645	15/1 a 14/10½	
Wild Silk —		
Tussah Filature 8 Cocoons.....	255	6/1½
Tussah Raw ..... 115 a 170	2/11½ a 4/2	
Szechuen Tussah Raw .....185 a 200	4/6½ a 4/10½	

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1898-99 bales.	1897-98 bales.
Shanghai	60,410	47,965
Canton	29,958	21,890
Yokohama	18,982	18,130
	109,350	87,985

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1898-99 bales	1897-98 bales.
Shanghai	10,275	12,135
Canton	9,710	11,298
Yokohama.....	27,836	31,360
	45,821	54,793

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 21st April.—The market is slightly firmer. Quotations for Formosa are $68.50 to $69.00. Sales 35[illegible] piculs.

SUGAR

HONGKONG, 21st April.—The weakness continues and a further fall is prices has to be recorded. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	$7.85 to	$7.90	per pcl.
do. ,, 2, White...	7.32 to	7.35	,,
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown,..	5.20 to	5.23	,,
do. ,, 2, Brown...	5.10 to	5.13	,,
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.75 to	7.80	,,
do. ,, 1, White...	7.18 to	7.23	,,
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	5.00 to	5.05	,,
do. ,, 2, Brown...	4.92 to	4.95	,,
Foochow Sugar Candy.....	11.55 to	11.60	,,
Shekloong	10.33 to	10.35	,,

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamship, *Malaya* sailed on the 25th March. For Havre:—8 cases bristles, 59 bales goatskins, and 229 bales hides. For Gothenburg:—5 bales hides. For Copenhagen:—1 case plants, 1 case blackwoodware, 2 bales hides, 21 packages private effects, 26 bales canes, 75 cases ginger, 76 cases curios, 200 cases cassia.

Per German steamer *Bayern* sailed on the 29th March. For Singapore:—750 bags flour, 72 coils rope, and 8 flasks quicksilver. For Colombo:—1 case linen. For Aden:—2 pkgs. mountain chairs. For Suez:—46 crates canned fruits. For Naples:—28 rolls matting, 17 boxes Chinaware, and 2 packages rattancore. For Genoa:—650 bales waste silk, 10 bales raw silk, 5 cases essential oil, and 2 cases fans. For New York:—2 cases silk piece goods. For Barcelona:—5 cases silk. For Antwerp:—150 bales feathers, 100 cases cassia, 95 bales bamboo scraps, and 10 cases curios. For Amsterdam:—35 cases Chinaware and 8 cases ginger. For Bremerhaven:—2 cases sundries. For Bremen:—551 rolls matting, 69 cases sundries, and 18 cases blackwoodware. For Hamburg:—404 bales feathers, 7 cases blackwoodware, and 3cases curios

Per steamer *Mogune*, sailed on the 29th March. For New York:—8,151 packages firecrackers, 2,16 packages cannon crackers, 3,403 packages merchandise, 2,743 rolls matting, 2,664 bales hemp, 1,440 packages preserves, 1,900 bales broken cassia, 140 boxes cassia, 150 bales cassia buds, 593 slabs tin, 288 packages tea, 30 bales raw silk, 35 boxes bristles, 25 cases dry lichees, 20 cases cantharides, 49 casks soy, 25 cases ginger, 67 cases Chinaware, 55 cases lith. paper, and 5 cases star aniseed.

Per steamer *Suevia*, sailed on the 30th March. For Havre:—45 cases bristles, 59 cases split bamboo, and 100 cases palm leaf fans. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—50 cases essential oil and 719 camphor. For Hamburg:—1 case cigars, 1 case feathers, 1 case silks, 5 cases bamboo fans, 7 cases goat rugs, 20 cases sundries, 40 packages crackers, and 50 staraniseed. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—67 casks egg yolk. For Amterdam:—1 case tea service and 75 cases preserves. For Rotterdam:—400 bales broken cassia.

Per P & O. steamer *Formosa*, sailed on the 5th April. For London:—455 bales hemp and 3 cases cigars from Manila, 27 bales bamboo, 18 cases feathers, and 60 boxes tea from Foochow, 124 bales feathers, 50 bales canes, 10 bales woollens, 95 bales mats and m[illegible]. 64 cases blackwoodware, 17 cases [illegible], and 10 packages sundries, and 343 b[illegible] tea (7,203 lbs. Congou). For Bunder Abbas:—114 packages tea.

Per P. & O. steamer *Chusan*, sailed on the 1st April. For Manchester:—220 bales waste silk. For London:—78 bales raw silk, 1 case silk piece goods, 2 cases pers. effect, and 30 boxes tea. For France:—386 bales raw silk, 4 cases silks, 12 packages hair, and 1 case feathers.

Per steamer *Yarra*, sailed on the 8th April. For France:—572 bales raw silk, 5 cases silks, 274 packages tea, 33 packages furnitures, 3 packages sundries. For London:—20 bales raw silk and 4 packages luggages.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 21st April.—Bengal.—There has been a fair amount of business during the past week, closing quotations being $820 for New Patna, New Benares $835, Old Patna $835, and Old Benares $855.

Malwa.—The market for this drug has been rather quiet during the past week, latest quotations being:—

New Malwa $700 with all'ce from 0 to 1 catty.
Old (2 yrs.) $740 „ „ 0 to 1/4 „
„ (3/4 „) $780 „ „ 0 to 1 „
„ (5/8 „) $810 with no allowance
„ (7/8 „) $840 with all'ce of 0 to 12/16 „

Persian.—There has been a good demand for this drug during the past week and the market closes steady at the following figures:—Oily $650 to $690, and Paper-tied $650 to $750, according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

Old Patna	1,730 chests.
Old Benares	58 „
New Benares	46 „
Persian	1,323 „
Malwa	630 „

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1899.	$	$	$	$	$	$
April 15	820	837½	835	855	700	740/780/810/840
April 16	820	837½	835	855	700	
April 17	820	837½	835	855	700	
April 18	820	837½	835	855	700	
April 19	820	837½	835	855	700	
April 20	820	837½	835	855	700	
April 21	820	855	835	855	700	

RICE.

HONGKONG, 21st April.—The position of this market is much the same as at date of last report. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	$2.40 to 2.45
„ Round, good quality	2.78 to 2.82
„ Long	3.15 to 3.20
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2	3.05 to 3.10
„ Garden, „ No. 1	3.24 to 3.27
„ White	3.70 to 3.74
„ Fine Cargo	3.87 to 3.92

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 21st April.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—*Bombay Yarn.*—100 bales No. 8 at $70, 450 bales No. 10 at $70 $76.50, 350 bales No. 12 at $73 to $83, 100 bales No. 16 at $82.50 to $84, 500 bales No. 20 at $79 to $85 50. *Grey Shirtings.*—300 pieces 8¼ lbs. Red 7 Boys at $2.57½. *White Shirtings.*—300 pieces Gold Tiger at $6.10, 500 pieces Gold Elephant at $3.95, 1,000 pieces No 1,000 at $2.27½, 250 pieces 5 Chop at $3.90, 500 pieces Gold Tiger at $6.10, 500 pieces Blue Dragon at $5.10, 400 pieces Blue Lion at $5.95, 300 Gold Tiger at $6.10, 250 pieces Blue Oragon at $5.10. *T.-Cloths.*—750 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. Red Stag at $2.42½, 3,750 pieces Mex. Red Stag at $2.42½, 600 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. V. V. at $3.00.

COTTON YARN—	per bale		
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.	60.00	to	90.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	101.00	to	108.00
„ 22 to 24	106.00	to	110.00
„ 28 to 32	114.00	to	120.00
„ 38 to 42	125.00	to	131.00
COTTON PIECE GOODS—	per piece		
Grey Shirtings—6lbs.	1.70	to	1.80
7lbs.	1.92	to	2.00
8.4 lbs.	2.35	to	3.10
9 to 10 lbs	3.25	to	4.05
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.30	to	2.50
58 to 60 „	2.70	to	3.35
64 to 66 „	3.50	to	4.35
Fine	4.35	to	7.05
Book-folds.	3.75	to	5.65
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.66	to	1.35
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.52	to	1.72
7lbs. (32 „), „	1.85	to	2.10
6lbs. (32 „), Mexs.	1.62	to	1.82
7lbs. (32 „), „	2.10	to	2.75
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	2.35	to	3.20
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16lbs	3.65	to	6.35
FANCY COTTONS—			
Turkey Red Shirtings—1¼ to 8lbs.	1.60	to	4.75
Brocades—Dyed	3.00	to	—
	per yard		
Damasks	0.12	to	0.16
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08	to	—
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.19	to	0.40
Velveteens—18 in.	0.17	to	0.18
	per dozen		
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk	0.25	to	1.25
WOOLLENS—	per yard		
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.60	to	1.50
German	—	to	—
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.	1.00	to	2.25
	per piece		
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.25	to	9.50
Assorted	6.35	to	9.60
Camlets—Assorted	12.00	to	32.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted	9.00	to	20.00
Orleans—Plain	7.50	to	9.00
	per pair		
Blankets—8 to 12lbs.	3.50	to	14.00
METALS—	per picul		
Iron—Nail Rod	4.20	to	—
Square, Flat Round Bar	4.20	to	—
Swedish Bar	6.00	to	—
Small Round Rod	4.50	to	—
Hoop ⅛ to 11/2 in.,	5.75	to	—
Wire 15/25	9.00	to	—
Old Wire Rope	2.50	to	—
Lead, L. B. and Hole Chop	8 80	to	—
Australian	8.70	to	—
Yellow M'tal—Muntz, 14/20 oz.	40.00	to	—
Vivian's, 14/20 oz.	40.00	to	—
Elliot's, 14/20 oz.	40.00	to	—
Composition Nails	75.00	to	—
Japan Copper, Slabs	38.50	to	—
Tiles	38.50	to	—
Tin	—	to	—
	per box.		
Tin-Plates	6.25	to	—
	per cwt. case		
Steel ½ to ⅛	5.75	to	—
SUNDRIES—	per picul		
Quicksilver	146.00	to	—
	per box		
Window Glass	5.35	to	—
	per 10-gal. case		
Kerosene Oil	2.05	to	—

SHANGHAI, 15th April.—(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report.)—Piece Goods.—The signs of improvement in our market, which we mentioned last week are taking their time in developing, but are nevertheless real. Chief attention, however, continues to be paid to American goods, in which a considerable business has been done both from stock to arrive, though only a comparative few of the sales are reported, those that are not adequately representing the actual advance that has has taken place, and we regret we are not in a position to give the quotations. It may be some guide to mention that we are credibly informed the prices paid in some cases are within measurable distance of the replacing cost, which implies an advance of about ten per cent. and this the sales we quote certainly do not show, many of them being about on a par with the prices ruling when the market opened The feeling is gaining ground that, in spite of what appeared to be dangerously heavy purchases for this market, the supply will not be sufficient for the demand, and beyond a few comparatively small parcels no more is obtainable, except for very late delivery. The Native holders have been busy reselling, fully 8,000 bales, it is said, having having changed hands during the interval, over which they must have scored heavily. The chief demand is for Tientsin, where, according to the latest advices have gone up a mace and the supply is going rapidly into consumption. Newchwang is backing up it is neighbour somewhat, there being a good demand at higher prices for all suitable qualities. It remains now for English goods to follow the lead of the American makes, and, considering the great difference there is between the replacing cost and the current rates here now, it is difficult to see that they can do otherwise. There is any amount of enquiry for almost all descriptions, but it does not appear to get any further, holders, however, will probably have their opportunity before long now as the home market keeps very firm. More attention is being paid to Fancy makes, and owing to the difficulty in obtaining anything fresh, except for very distant delivery, a speculative enquiry is springing up for old lots in stock and better prices are being offered. Szechuen appears to have quieted down again and orders are commencing to come, but so far little has been done except in Yarns. Judging by the Auctions there can be no great demand for the more neighbouring markets, as the prices paid certainly do not bear out our remarks in the preceding paragraph, Woollens especially being very slack. The Yarn market has withstood the enormous influx of Indian Spinnings advised in our last, and prices have recovered about half a tale, a good demand still continuing forthese, as well as Japanese andLocal makes, both of which show an increasing enquiry.

METALS, 17th April.—(From Messrs Alex. Bielfeld & Co.'s Report).—There have been no transactions during the week. Home quotations for Nailrods are 141s. while cargo from stock amongst the Chinese is Tls. 3.10 per picul or about 130s. Consequently there can be no business with importers until present stocks are exhausted. There is very little demand at present from the outside consuming districts.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 21st April.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 7/8
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11 7/8
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11¾
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11 11/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/00 1/16
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.46½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.50
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.00½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47⅛
Credits, 60 days' sight	48⅛
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	147
Bank, on demand	147⅛
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	147
Bank, on demand	147⅛
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72⅜
Private, 30 days' sight	73⅛
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	5 % pm.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	1½ % pm.
ON SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	1 % pm.
SOVEREIGNS. Bank's Buying Rate	10.09
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	52.50

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 21st April.—Business has ruled very quiet during the week under review and there is nothing of any importance to report. Rates, except in a very few cases, have ruled weaker.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghais in the early part of the week changed hands at 265 per cent. prem. and later at 266 and 267, market closing with probable sellers at 266. On time sales are reported at 279 and 280 for July delivery.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Continue dull and with the exception of small sales of China Traders there is no business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Unchanged and without business.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos remain quiet with a small business at $28½ to $29½. Indo-Chinas have found buyers at $68, and more shares are wanted at the rate. Douglases are still on the market in small lots at $56. China Manilas and China Mutuals without change or business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been on offer at $170 without leading to business, and close with sellers at $168. Luzons continue neglected at quotation after small sales.

MINING.—Punjoms have been enquired for at $6.90 (cum call), but very few shares have changed hands. Charbonnages are obtainable at $150 without sales. Queens continue neglected with only small sales at from 65 cents to 75 cents. Jelebus, Olivers, and Great Easterns have changed hands in small lots at quotations. Raubs have receded to $57 with a few small sales at $60, $59, and $58.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue quiet but steady at 330 per cent. prem. with small sales. Kowloon Wharves remain quiet at $87 after small sales at $86½. New Amoy Docks have found further buyers at $15 and are still enquired for, and Wanchais have changed hands at $39.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled steadier with small sales and buyers at $79. Kowloon Lands have advanced to $23 with sales. West Points have changed hands at $28, and Humphreys at $9¼ Hotels close steady at $78. The unallotted shares were applied for three times over at an average of $75¾.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs have been enquired for in a small way at $84, but no sales have resulted. The quotations of the Northern Mills, in the absence of local business, are taken from the last Shanghai circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have changed hands at $24¾ and $25, Watsons in small lots at $14½, Fenwicks at $34, China Providents at $9.75, Tramways at $142½, Ices at $112, and Dairy Farms at $3½.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS
Banks—		[$457½
Hongkong & S'hai...	$125	266 p. ct. prem. =
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary	£4	£1, sales
Do. deferred	£1	5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	$22, buyers
Foun. Shares...	£1	$22, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	£1	nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	$10	$10½, sales
China Prov. L. & M...	$10	$9.90, buyers
China Sugar	$100	$168
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 76, sellers
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 80
Laou Kung Mow ...	Tls. 100	Tls. 80
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 400
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 55
Hongkong	$100	$84½, sellers
Dairy Farm	$6	$4, sellers
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	$25	$34, buyers
Green Island Cement...	$10	$24¾, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	$50	$31
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10	$12, sellers
Hongkong Electric ..	$10	$11.75, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways ...	$100	$142 sal. & b'yers
Hongkong Hotel	$50	$77½, buyers
Hongkong Ice	$25	$112, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G...	$50	$86½, sales
Hongkong Rope.....	$50	170. sales
H. & W. Dock	$125	330, p.ct. prem. = [$457½, sellers
Insurances—		
Canton.....	$50	$142½, sellers
China Fire	$20	$81, buyers
China Traders'	$25	$6, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire	$50	$295
North-China	£25	Tls. 190
Straits	$20	$4½, buyers
Union	$50	$230
Yangtsze	$60	$120, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	$50	$79, sales
Humphreys Estate...	$10	$9¼, sales & buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	$30	$23, sales
West Point Building	$40	$28, sales & sellers
Luzon Sugar	$100	$49, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages.....	Fcs. 250	$150, sal. & sellers
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	$5	$3½, buyers
Jelebu	$5	$8.6 , buyers
Queens Mines Ld,...	25c.	65 cts., sellers
Oliver's Mines, A.....	$5	$6, sellers
Do. B.....	$3½	$4½, buyers
Punjom	$6	$6.80, buyers
Do. Preference.	$1	$1.60
Raubs	15s. 10d.	$57, sellers
New Amoy Dock	$6¾	$15, sales & buyer
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila...	$50	$75, sales
China Mutual Pref.	£10	£9, 15s., buyers
Do. Ordinary	£10	£4, 10s., buyers
Do. Do. ...	£5	£2, 10s., buyers
Douglas Steamship	$50	$56, sellers
H., Canton and M...	$15	$29½, sellers
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	68, buyers
Star Ferry	$7½	$14½, sellers
Tobrau Planting Co. ...	$5	$5, sellers
Do.	$2	$3, sellers
United Asbestos	$2	$1.50, buyers
Do.	$10	$10, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse...	$37½	39, sales
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	$10	$14½, sales

J. Y. V. VEKNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 17th April.—(From Messrs J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report).—A moderate business has been done this week, the chief feature being a notable rise in Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf shares. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpotion.—No business is reported, owing to the absence of buyers. There are local sellers at 270 per cent.prem. National Bank of China shares changed hands at $20. Marine Insurance.—North-China Insurance shares were placed at Tls. 190 Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs were placed at $295, and Chinas at $82. Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares were purchased from Hongkong at $30. Indo-China S.N. shares changed hands at Tls. 51½. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed at Tls. 47½. Luzon Sugar Refining shares were sold at $50 and $47. Mining.—Punjom Mining Ordinary shares were purchased from Hongkong at $6¼, and Preference shares at $1¾. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Shares in S.C. Farnham & Co. were placed for delivery in the first week of July at Tls. 185. Shanghai Engineering Ordinary shares were sold at Tls. 90. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares have been in strong demand, and business was done at $145, Tls. 147½ and Tls. 150 cash, Tls. 149 for May, Tls. 147½ and Tls. 150 for June, Tls. 150 for July and Tls. 153 for August. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf shares have declined to $87. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares were placed at Tls. 82½. Industrial.—The market has been very flat. Laou-kung-mow Cotton Mill shares were sold at Tls. 80, and China Flour Mill shares were forced off at Tls. 30. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares changed hands at Tls. 63 cash and Tls. 64 for the 30th current. J. Llewellyn & Co. shares were placed at $60, Hall & Holtz shares at $32½, and Central Stores shares at $11. Llewellyn and Hall and Holtz shares are wanted. Loans.—Shanghai Land 5 per cent. Debentures changed hands at Tls. 90, and several lots of Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf 6 per cent. Debenture at Tls. 100½.

TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 17th April (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report.)—Another uninteresting fortnight has passed as regards homeward freights, the attention of shippers being directed principally to the United States, for which destination a considerable quantity of hides and skins has been exported. Coastwise:—We have had enquiries for tonnage to load to Newchwang for Kobe at our quotation, but no vessels are at the moment available. From Japan coal rates are strong, with a corresponding demand for steamers which are difficult to secure. From Wuhu there is little doing and rates remain unchanged. For New York *viâ* Cape.—Since the departure of the *McLaurin* on the 5th inst., the *Sachem* has been fixed to load here, and is now ready to receive cargo at 20s. per ton of 40 cubic feet. Very little cargo seems to be offering for this direction, engagements so far being limited to some 600 tons. She is intended to sail at the end of April, possibly sooner, for Hongkong, there to complete her loading. There are fair prospects of another ship being taken up as a suitable one is procurable. Departures:—For London *viâ* Suez.—Steamer *Canton*, 15th inst., steamer *Myrmidon*, 15th inst. For New York *viâ* Suez.—Steamer *Liv*, *viâ* Amoy, 12th inst. For Tal Tal.—Steam-vessel *Centurion*, 11th inst. in ballast. Rates of freight are:—London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; New York *viâ* London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Baltimore *viâ* London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Konigsberg *viâ* London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Manchester, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Liverpool, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Hamburg, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; Havre, by Conference Lines, general cargo 4 s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 4 s. Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference circular. Genoa, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net; Marseilles, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net. 35s. per ton of 20 cwt. net for above three ports. New York, by sail, 20s. New York *viâ* Pacific, 1 gold cent per lb. tea, 6 cents per lb. silk, $10 per ton strawbraid. New York *viâ* Suez, 27s. 6d. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 27s. 6d for tea, all net. Boston, 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 40s. for tea, all net. Philadelphia, 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 40s. for tea, all net. Coast rates.—Moji to Shanghai $2 per ton coal, nominal; Nagasaki to Shanghai $2 per ton coal, nominal; Newchwang to Kobe 25 sen.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Ballaarat* (str.), *Tamba Maru* (str.), *Myrmidon* (str.). *Sarpedon* (str.), *Canton* (str.).

For BREMEN.—*Prins Heinrich* (str.).

For MARSEILLES.—*Oceanien* (str.), *Tamba Maru* (str.).

For HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—*Babelsberg* (str.), *Serbia* (str.), *Savoia* (str.), *Konigsberg* (str.), *Heidelburg* (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—*Doric* (str.), *Hongkong Maru* (str.), *Queen Margaret*, *Carmarthenshire* (str.), *China* (str.).

For VANCOUVER.—*Empress of India* (str.).

For VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.—*Victoria* (str.).

For PORTLAND, O., *Monmouthshire* (str.).

For NEW YORK.—*Undaunted* (str.), *Vortigern* (str.), *Catania* (str.), *McTaurin* (str.).

For AUSTRALIA—*Guthrie* (str.),

For STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.—*Lightning* (str.).

For THURSDAY ISLAND.—*Yawata Maru* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

April— ARRIVALS.

14, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Canton.
15, Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
15, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
15, Onsang, British str., from Mororan.
15, Kashing, British str., from Shanghai.
15, Loyal, German str., from Hongay.
15, Salvadora, Amr. str., from Manila.
15, Marie Valerie, Austrian str., from Kobe.
15, Chowfa, British str., from Bangkok.
15, Devawongse, British str., from Bangkok.
15, China, German str., from Saigon.
16, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
16, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
16, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
16, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
16, Hong Leong, British str., from Penang.
16, Kwangping, Chinese str., from Chefoo.
16, Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.
16, Moorgate, British str., from Moji.
16, Oslo, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
16, Propontis, British str., from Saigon.
16, Choysang, British str., from Canton.
17, Pyrrhus, British str., from Moji.
17, Kasuga Maru, Jap. str., from Australia.
17, Deucalion, British str., from Penang.
17, Canton, British str., from Wuhu.
17, Nanyetsu Maru, Jap. str., from Saigon.
17, Victoria, Amr. str., from Tacoma.
17, St. Helens, British str., from Aroe Bay.
18, Hongkong Maru, Jap. str., from San Francisco.
18, Katsuyama Maru, Jap. str., from Saigon.
18, Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
18, Empress of India, Brit. str., from V'couver.
18, Canton, British str., from Shanghai.
18, Kashing, British str., from Canton.
19, Petrarch, German str., from Saigon.
19, Chinkiang, British str. from Wuhu.
19, Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
19, Bygdo, Norwegian str., from Wuhu.
19, Dr. Hans J. Kier, Norw. str., from Aparri.
19, Haiching, British str., from Tamsui.
19, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
19, Toyo Maru, Japanese str., from Saigon.
19, Macduff, British str., from Glasgow.
19, Sumidagawa Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
19, Amigo, German str., from Saigon.
19, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
19, Sado Maru, Jap. str., from Shimonoseki.
19, Nanchang, British str., from Canton.
19, Liv, Norwegian str., from Amoy.
19, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
20, Queen of Isles, British sch., from Pratas Shoal.
20, Loyal, German str., from Canton.
20, Wingsang, British str., from Shanghai.
20, Babelsberg, German str., from Hiogo.
20, Swift, British gunboat, from Foochow.
20, Ingraban, German str., from Hongay.
20, Pakhoi, British str., from Chinkiang.

21, Oceanien, French str., from Shanghai.
21, Amara, British str., from Mororan.
21, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Canton.
21, Myrmidon, British str., from Amoy.
21, Kwangping, Chinese str., from Canton.
21, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
21, Cheangchew, British str., from Straits.
21, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.
21, Namyong, British str., from Singapore.
21, Konigsberg, German str., from Hamburg.
21, Sultan, British str., from Sandakan.
21, Australian, British str., from Melbourne.
21, Benlarig, British str., from Saigon.

April— DEPARTURES.

14, Redpole, British gunboat, for Singapore.
14, Diamante, British str., for Manila.
15, Bengal, British str., for Europe, &c.
15, Gaelic, British str., for San Francisco.
15, M. Bacquehem, Austrian str., for Y'hama.
15, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
15, Clara, German str., for Haiphong.
15, Centaur, British str., for Saigon.
15, Doyo Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
15, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
15, Kashing, British str., for Canton.
15, Sungkiang, British str., for Manila.
15, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
15, Glenshiel, British str., for Shanghai.
15, Cebu, American str., for Saigon.
15, Jason, British str., for Amoy.
15, Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
15, Columbia, Amr. str., for Portland, Or.
15, Vortigern, British str., for Nagasaki.
15, Chelydra, British str., for Calcutta.
16, Maidzuru Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
16, Chwnshan, British str., for Swatow.
16, P. C. Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
16, Hue, French str., for Hoihow.
16, Nanyang, German str., for Swatow
16, Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.
16, Loksang, British str., for Tientsin.
16, Benalder, British str., for Nagasaki.
16, Marie Valerie, Austrian str., for Trieste.
16, Oanfa, British str., for Shanghai.
17, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.
17, Humber, British storeship, for Taipohu.
17, Queen of the Isles, British sch., for Pratas Shoal.
18, Kwangping, Chinese str., for Canton.
18, Canton, British str., for Canton.
18, Zafiro, Amr. des.-ves., for Manila.
16, Glaucus, British str., for Shanghai.
18, Nanyetsu Maru, Jap. str., for Canton.
18, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Bombay.
18, Martha, German str., for Saigon.
18, Choysang, British str., for Swatow.
18, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
18, Pyrrhus, British str., for London.
18, Tsinan, British str., for Sydney.
19, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
19, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
19, Deucalion, British str., for Amoy.
19, Chinkiang, British str., for Canton.
19, Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Canton.
19, Tetartos, German str., for Saigon.
19, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
19, Salvadora, Amr. str., for Amoy.
19, Bormida, Italian str., for Bombay.
19, Ancona, British str., for Bombay.
20, Waterwitch, British surveying-ship, for Shanghai.
20, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
20, Afridi, British str., for Saigon.
20, St. Helens, British str., for Shanghai.
20, Devawongse, British str., for Swatow.
20, Kenyon, British bark, for Talcahuano.
20, Kasuga Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
20, Kosciusko, British bark, for Canton.
20, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.
20, Sado Maru Japanese str., for London.
20, Canton, British str., for London.
20, Rohilla, British str., for Yokohama.
20, Rohilla, British str., for New York.
21, Liv, Norwegian str., for New York.
21, China, German str., for Saigon.
21, Loyal, German str., for Hongay.
21, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
21, Amigo, German str., for Canton.
21, Moorgate, British str., for Moji.
21, Carmarthenshire, British str., for Moji.
21, Macduff, British str, for Shanghai.
21, Charon, British str., for Bangkok.
21, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
21, Wingsang, British str., for Canton.
21, Pakhoi, British str., for Canton.
21, Daphne, German str., for Nagasaki.
21, Oslo, Norwegian str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Maria Valerie*, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Vela, Mr. and Mrs. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Pastvall and Mr. Keppel.

Per *Devawongse*, from Bangkok, &c., Lord and Lady Rathdonnell and Mr. Cohen.

Per *Chowfa*, from Bangkok, &c., Mr. Muir.

Per *Fushun*, from Shanghai, Mr. Gibson.

Per *Yuensang*, from Manila, Messrs. Williams, A. Michalitschke and daughter, José Alio, Elliot, Matsumoto, J. Creelman, F. Coney, Edw. Ros, Thompson, J. Brown, M. Tagana, and Mr. and Mrs. Luchsinger, child and servant.

Per *Chuyuen*, from Shanghai, Mr. Simpson.

Per *Hiroshima Maru*, from Moji, Mr. E. Padjoretzie.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Mr. C. B. Rickett, Mrs. Gheetiag and child, and Mr. Worrall.

Per *Lightning*, from Calcutta, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Thaddeus and family, Capt. and Mrs. Fey, Miss Sauders, Miss Arrakall, Mr. Chater, Miss Blumm, Messrs. Evans, Potter, Thompson, and McHughes.

Per *Kasuga Maru*, for Hongkong, from Australia, Mr. R. Cooper, Miss S. Cooper, Messrs. A. J. Sage, A. F. H. Smallpiece, C. H. Smallpiece, Mr. G. Taulbaum and Hong Huen; for Japan, Miss M. Ewan, Miss E. Rabone, Messrs. D. Currie, F. Williams, S. M. Eustice, S. M. Ewan, E. K. Johnson, S. Neal, Stephen Kabone, Miss R. Lambe, Miss M. G. Soutar, Mr. W. Soutar, Mr. C. S. Deane, Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Masuda.

Per *Victoria*, from Tacoma, &c., Mr. W. A. Bradley.

Per *Hongkong Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Miss Murie Onslow, Messrs. Richard Bliss, D. L. Walf, and Beck.

Per *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, Mr. F. Stuart Jones, Senator and Mrs. A. J. Beveridge; from Yokohama, Mrs. Aitkens and child, Messrs. P. Morris, J. S. Richmond, R. Ashworth, and E. J. Libeaud; from Kobe, Miss Morse, Mr. O. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Flagler; from Nagasaki, Messrs. N. M. Porter and R. H. Powers; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mayer, Mrs. A. Kuhn, and Mr. A. Mackillogs.

Per *Canton*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Mr. W. King; for London Mrs. W. King, Messrs. J. Ringer, and J. Taylor, and Master Killala.

Per *Haiching*, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. J. Anderson.

Per *Kwanglee*, from Shanghai, Mr. R. Dunsmore.

DEPARTED.

Per *Diamante*, for Manila, from Hongkong, Mrs. Remedios and 2 children Miss Noronha, Mrs. G. C. and Miss Smith, Mr. C. E. Fripp, Mr. F. P. Fell, Col. and Mrs. Woodhall, Mr. and Mrs. Roxas and 2 children Mr. and Mrs. Reyes, Mrs. B. Balhas and child, Mrs. Rocha and 2 children Mr. G. Brockmann, Mr. C. Klinck, Major Fitzgerald, Captain Allaire, Mr. W. C. Brooks, Mr. F. M. Peploe, Mr. A. Determann, Mr. A. Gampens, Mr. F. Medina, Mrs. Gina Hinares, Mrs. C. M. Cherry, Mr. D. T. Cumming, Mr. J. Asimeion, Mr. H. Yurot, Mr. E. Rostoon, Mr. V. Camuel, Mr. L. Mizler, Mr. E. Brown, Mr. J. H. Shehlane and Mr. Alani Moi.

Per *Bengal*, from Hongkong for Singapore, Messrs. J. C. Ribeiro and C. J. Demée; for Penang, Mr. M. N. Mehta; for Colombo, Mr. R. Giles; for Bombay, Rev. Canon B. E. Fadeiro, Lieut. G. E. G. Spinola, Messrs. J. D. Fernandes, J. H. L. Pereira, S. Aejorn, and Lieut. E. G. W. Pratt; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Kauffmann and 3 children; for London, Misses Mann, Tabberer, Witherby, and Goldie, Rev. J. H. Martin and 2 children. From Yokohama for London, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood. From Kobe for Bombay, Mr. D. R. Digaria; for London, Messrs. A. C. Messum and T. Tanaka. From Nagasaki for Port Said, Capt. Wolchasky and Lieut. Raftopulo. From Shanghai for Port Said, Lieut. Golovisnin; for Brindisi, Lieut. Gambardella; for Marseilles, Mrs. C. W. Hay; for London, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Master Smith, Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Henderson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Iburg, Dr. E. Henderson, Mr. W. F. Inglis, Miss Brook, Mrs. Bronnan and child, Mrs. Evans and infant, Master G. Evans, Misses M. and N. Gillies, Master A. Gillies, Mr. Creek and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Faers, boy and children, and Mr. F. S. Joyce.

Per *Coromandel*, for Shanghai from Hongkong, Messrs. E. V. Sturdy, Colville, R. Becker, and H. R. Boyd; from London, Mr. R. Scott, Mrs. Saxon and infant, Mrs. Inman and phild, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Bourgignon; from Marseilles, Messrs. E. H. James, E. H. Browne, C. W. Gordon, F. Berlin, S. W. Aldis, W. B. Brown, H. Jaeger, and C. M. Cherry; from Brindisi, Messrs. H. Staeger and C. Bergel; from Venice, Mr. A. de Agostini; from Ismailia, Mr. V. Birch; from Bombay, Mr. F. Joseph; from Colombo, Messrs. H. H. Bennett, A. H. Heath, and Theodore; from Singapore, Mr. D. Francis.

Per *Gaelic*, for Shanghai, Mr. G. C. Turner. Mrs. A. Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Drew, Mr. R. Bauld, Major Bowler, Messrs. C. W. Hay, A. M. Hicks, and H. G. Dower; for Nagasaki, Rev. A. R. Fuller; for Kobe, Mr. E. H. Whiteman, Major McClagan, Lieut. D. M. Griffiths, Mr. E. A. S. Watt, Capt. Rowcraft, and Mr. M. Tagama; for Yokohama, Capt. R. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. A. List, Messrs. W. D. Sutton, O. E. Dutton, Mrs. M. D. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. Jansen, and Mr. W. E. McGill; for Honolulu, Messrs. Look Lee and J. W. Brown; for San Francisco, Messrs. J. D. Mitchell and Pon Fang, Mrs. Lee She Fang and son, Mr. Geo. T. Vulkmar, Rev. and Mrs. F. P. Haggard, Master Roy Haggard, Master Hattie Haggard, Master Harold Haggard, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carlin, Miss Ellen Carlin, Master Spencer Carlin, Master Joe Carlin, Master James Carlin, Miss Ruth Carlin, Mr. W. A. Stowell, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Norris, and Miss E. Warley; for Portland, Miss S. Blackmore; for Vancouver, Rev. and Mrs. Rapalji and daughter; for Boston, Messrs. S. W. Bates and G. G. Peters; for London, Messrs. H. C. Warburton, Fred. Funk, R. C. Edwards, Lord Douglas Compton, Messrs. F. W. Brambeer, L. G. McNair, and C. W. Wilkinson.

Per *Yuensang*, for Manila, Mrs. Irwin, Miss Isabel Gomes Bernal, Messrs. Juan Bautista Gomes, Juan Bautista G. Dumas, C. Gilliat, Antonio Gomes y Bernal, E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Ignacio Robasanta, 4 daughters and infant.

Per *Hiroshima Maru*, for Singapore, Messrs. Padjoretzie and Bradley.

Per *Tsinan*, for Manila, Revs. Rogers, M. G. Alcocer, G. Martin, L. Perez, Villamor, and Monasterio, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Stanford, Miss Brooks, Messrs. Hope, Simpson, and O. J. Pitcher; for Port Darwin, Mr. J. K. Gibson; for Thursday Island, Mr. K. McNulty; for Brisbane, Mr. J. Hill; for Sydney, Misses Grahame and Wells; for Melbourne, Mr. Getty.

Per *Rohilla*, from Hongkong for Nagasaki, Mrs. Tomi, Mrs. Philip, and Mrs. Pudsey-Dawson; for Kobe, Mr A. and Miss Michalitschke; for Yokohama, Mr. and Miss Cooper, Mr. J. P. Wilson, Mr. Parsons and 2 children. For Nagasaki from Colombo, Capt. A. L. E. Shelley. For Kobe from Bombay, Mr. F. Simpson. For Yokohama from London, Mr. J. W. Hepworth, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Tuely, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Waddell, Mr., Mrs. and Miss P. G. Benson, Miss A. Benson, and Mr. G. F. Taylor; from Marseilles, Messrs. E. F. Palgrave, J. H. Dixon, McKenzie, and Maddock; from Melbourne, Mr. J. Scarlett; from Colombo, Mr. W. M. Simpson; from Singapore, Mr. M. Richards.

Per *Loongmoon*, for Shanghai, Mrs. E. C. Cridland and child, Mrs. Lo and daughter, Mr. T. Lammert, Mrs. Ho, Messrs. Buss, C. Wagner, and Th. Empson.

Per *Kasuga Maru*, for Japan, Messrs. Sage, Neal, Currie, Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. E. MacLeod, Mr. Rabone, Miss Rabone, Miss Ewan, Mr. Matsumoto, Miss Lamb, Mrs. Eustace, Miss Williams, Miss Dean, Mrs. Ewans, Mr. and Mrs. Matsuda and child, Messrs. W. H. Talbot and K. Yamada.

Per *Sado Maru*, for Singapore, Mrs. Gheeting and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Thomson, Master Thomson, Miss Fraser, Messrs. L. M. S. Carvalho, Olsen, and Japanese Naval Officers.

Printed and Published by J. Warren Smith, at 99, Wyndham Street, Victoria, Hongkong.